The Literary Digest

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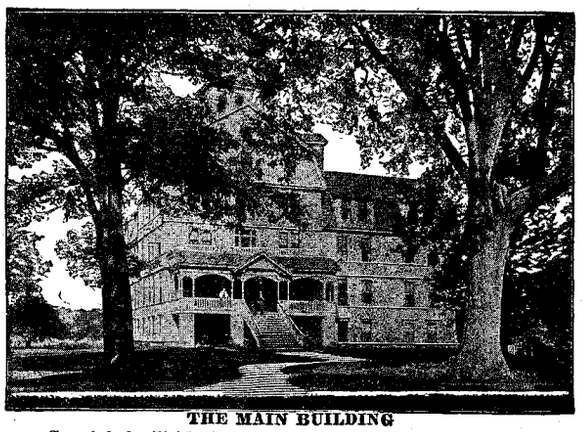

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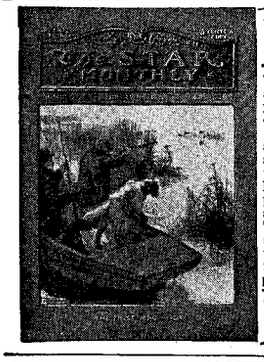

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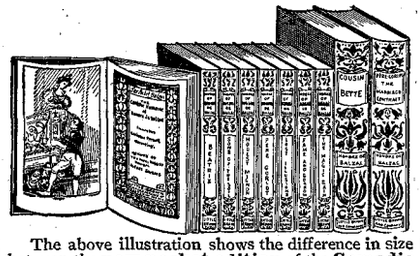

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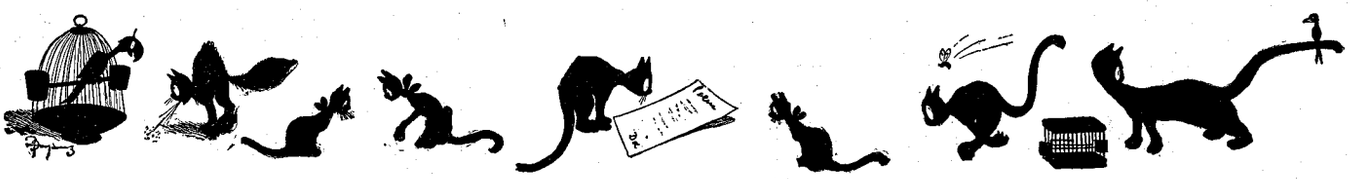

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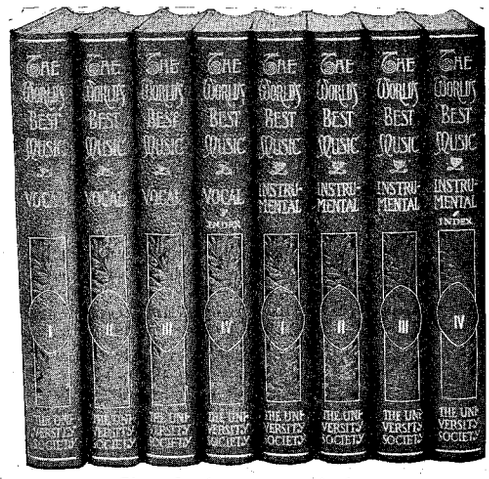

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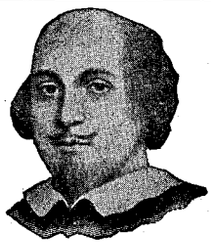

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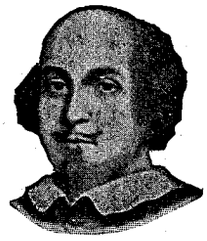

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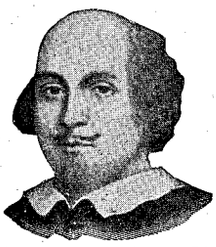

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FRIENDS AND FOES OF SHIP SUBSIDIES.

NEXT Monday is the date set by the Senate for its vote on the Shipping Subsidy bill, and, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says, "if anything is to be done to hinder the passage of this measure, either in Senate or House, there is not a moment to lose." The minority in the Senate show no disposition to hinder it, and the minority in the House are powerless to hinder any program determined upon by the majority; so that many papers believe that this much-discussed measure will soon be a law. The bill provides for three kinds of subsidy—mail subsidy, tonnage subsidy, and fisheries subsidy. The Senate committee in charge of the bill reckons that the mail subsidy, under present conditions, will amount to about $4,700,000 a year, half on the Atlantic and half on the Pacific; the tonnage subsidy to about $1,072,095 a year, and the fisheries subsidy to about $200,000. Any increases in American mail steamers, fishing-vessels, and other shipping entitled to subsidies will mean corresponding increases in these sums.

The Independent and Democratic papers are practically a unit against the measure, and not many of the Republican papers favor it very heartily. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) does not believe that "such subsidies would increase materially the foreign trade of the country, or even prove of great advantage in building up the shipping of the country," while the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) considers such legislation improper and dangerous. The New York *Times* (Ind.) says that the "subsidy beggars" simply "want the money from the Treasury—that is, the money of the taxpayers—to swell their profits," and it declares that "this is the real purpose of the present bill, and all the talk of building up American shipbuilding or an American marine is for the deception of the people." The New York *Journal of Commerce* opposes the payment of money from the Treasury to any special interest. It says: "Not more than three or four per cent of British tonnage is subsidized; only two or three German lines are subsidized, and they do not come to this country. All the French shipping is subsidized, but there is no shipping from the competition of which we are in less danger." It also expresses a disbelief that the bill will accomplish what it aims to do. Similar objections are strongly urged by the New York *Press* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.), *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), and *Record* (Ind. Dem.), the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.), *Free Press* (Ind.), and *Journal* (Rep.), the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) and *Sentinel* (Dem.), the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and *Tribune* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.), the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.), and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) and *American* (Ind.).

On the other side the Denver *Republican* (Rep.) believes that it will be impossible to revive our shipping "without government aid of some kind," and the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says:

"It would be of vast assistance in building up our foreign trade in parts of the world where it is just beginning to open unlimited opportunities. It would give the needed stimulus to the building of first-class steam-vessels in our own shipyards and would incidentally furnish an auxiliary force for our growing navy, which may become of vast consequenee to all the interests of the country. These are certainly benefits that justify the provisions of the bill for mail subsidies."

Says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.):

"By the passage of the proposed measure the general interests of the whole nation will be largely subserved. Not only will it result ultimately in the saving of the $200,000,000 now paid annually to foreign ships, and the protection of our commerce from interruption in the event of a European war, but it will recreate a seagoing American element, from which we can draw men to defend the country on the seas in the event of war against the United States, besides furnishing the Government with an auxiliary fleet to strengthen the navy in such an event.

"Probably no measure which will be presented to Congress for action is of such large interest to the people of the whole United States, certainly none is of such great local interest to the people of Washington, as the bill which, if passed, will result in restoring our ocean-carrying trade to American built ships manned by American seamen and owned by American citizens."

Other papers that favor the bill are: the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) and *Journal* (Rep.), the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) and *Chronicle Telegraph* (Ind.), the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), and the San Diego *Union* (Rep.).

Are we Violating the Treaty of Paris?—Spanish ship-owners in the Philippines, according to the Manila *American*, are in a puzzling dilemma. Under the United States navigation laws, which are now being put in force there, they must abandon the coastwise and inter-island trade. Many, if not most, of their craft are not adapted for the foreign trade, and, as one victim of the new ruling exclaimed: "The upshot will be that Spanish owners will have to tie up their vessels in the Pasig and let them rot." The Spaniards can solve the problem by becoming American citizens, which they decline to do, or by selling their ships to Americans, who do not want to buy. The Spaniards, according to *The American*, feel toward Spain as children feel toward a parent declining in health, and reverence the Spanish flag the more at a time when the mother country is going into decay. They are willing to sell, "but there is no market—they had been told that one of the benefits of the change

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of sovereignty would be an influx of capital, but it has not materialized."

The Spanish ship-owners urge that their exclusion from the coastwise and inter-island trade is a violation of Article IV. of the Treaty of Paris, which reads:

"The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States."

The American says that when a representative of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Manila brought this to the attention of the Philippine commission on January 15, "he was briefly answered by Commissioner Worcester, who stated that the chapter bearing upon the coastwise trade was merely a modification of the rules now in operation in the islands; that they had been established by executive orders of the United States, and that it was not within the power of the commission to change them."

A NEW CANAL COMPLICATION.

A FEW days ago, just at a time when the Panama Canal route seemed to be nearer adoption by the United States than it ever had been before, the Colombian Government introduced a new complication that may, in the opinion of many newspapers, defeat the entire Panama project and decide the Senate in favor of the Nicaragua route. The isthmian canal commission, it will be recalled, had changed its recommendation from Nicaragua to Panama when the Panama company offered to sell out for $40,000,000. Now Colombia comes forward and says that its consent must first be obtained—that is, as the papers in this country interpret it, the Colombian Government must also come in for a few millions. It seems to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* that "this is an inconvenient, not to say dangerous, game to play," and adds:

"Colombia has abundant reason to congratulate herself upon the selection of the Panama route by the isthmian commission without interposing any obstacle to the accomplishment of the policy thereby indicated. That Government should remember that, in the present state of public opinion on the canal question, expert opinion and legislative opinion are partly at cross purposes, and that even a technical blocking of the Panama transfer may give the advocates of Nicaragua their best chance.

"Past experience is very clear in showing that if an excessive price for the Panama plant determined the choice against it, the prospect of delay by Colombia may do much to make Congress reconsider the whole matter and adopt the first report of the commission. The difference in advantage between the two routes is not so great that expert preference for Panama will prevail against a further prolonged disappointment of American sentiment in favor of a great public work."

The St. Louis *Republic* urges a return to the Nicaragua route; while the Philadelphia *Press* recommends the passage of the Spooner amendment, giving the President the power to bargain for either route. Says the Columbus *Dispatch*:

"Colombia's warning to the Panama canal company that it is not free-handed to sell the canal to the United States is simply a statement of a fact of which the company should long ago have been aware. It is fully and explicitly set forth in the articles of concession, and it is surprising that the company should have proceeded thus far in its negotiations without having provided against a collapse of all plans. It is also remarkable that the Colombian Government, anxious as it must be for the location of the canal at Panama, should have gone about this business of correcting the Panama company in this brusque way. Properly, the matter should have been the subject of quiet and friendly negotiations, looking to a removal of all obstacles in the way of the sale, for their interests, while not identical, are in the same direction.

"In time it may all be cleared away, but before that is done Congress may have passed the Nicaragua bill and forever settled the location of the canal. The House has passed the measure, and the Senate may similarly act. There is now just as much reason for a careful inquiry into the Panama offer as there ever was, but Senators may grow restive under the appearance of a new obstacle and put the Nicaragua bill through.

"The intelligent thing, however, would be to pass the Spooner bill, which provides for the location of the canal at Panama if a clear title to the property can be given by the company and if satisfactory terms can be secured from Colombia, and as an alternative authorizes the President to proceed to construct the canal at Nicaragua. The Executive, with such power in his hands, could deal promptly and decisively with all parties and make the best possible bargain for the United States."

AMERICAN INTEREST IN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

PROSPERITY in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Danish West Indies, and all the other islands in that region, and in Hawaii, so the press predict, will result from the international agreement in Europe to abolish sugar bounties. It is suggested by the Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Times* that in view of the prospective prosperity in the Danish West Indies, Denmark may conclude to keep them; and it is suggested by the New York *Press* that in view of the good times coming in Cuba, Congress need not do anything for the island. *The Press*'s suggestion is combated by the New York *Journal of Commerce* and other pro-Cuban papers, however, which point out that the bounties will not be abolished until September, 1903, while Cuba needs help now. As a result of the abolition of the bounties, "sugar is certain to fall, and the risk of disorder in Cuba during this period is thereby greatly increased," thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, and it argues that "no course is wise or prudent which does not guard against this and meet this prospect by reducing the duty on sugar and other Cuban products." The United States would not have "expanded" in 1898, the Chicago *Tribune* believes, if the bounties in Europe had not wrought ruin and disorder in Cuba. "It was the pressure of poverty quite as much as of Spanish misgovernment," it remarks, "that caused a revolt which led up to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States."

Under the system that is now to be ended, the governments of Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, and Russia paid an export bounty on all the sugar shipped out of their respective countries. This stimulated the production of sugar enormously, and enabled the German sugar trust, for instance, to sell sugar in England at less than half the rate prevailing in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are the two greatest sugar-consuming countries on earth; in Great Britain the benefit of the bounty, it is noted, went to the consumer, in the United states the bounty went into our national Treasury. Our Treasury Department collects on all sugar imported a countervailing tariff equal to the bounty paid when it was exported, so that the bounty-paying governments named above virtually present to our Treasury the amounts paid in bounties on all the sugar we import from Europe. According to the despatches, England, touched by the appeals from her ruined sugar-producing islands in the West Indies, notified the continental governments that she intended to adopt the American plan of countervailing duties. In that case practically all the bounties would be virtually payments into the British and United States treasuries, a prospect that the continental countries did not relish. Hence the abolition. Incidentally, our newspapers observe, the immense candy and jam business in England will be affected, the sugar-beet growers in Europe and the German sugar trust will be hard hit, while the sugar consumers and the government treasuries on the Continent will experience relief. Says the Philadelphia *Press*: "The French deficit is nearly all due to sugar bounties. A deficit is near in Germany. Other European budgets are em-

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barrassed. It has for five years been a mere question of time when taxation could no longer furnish the revenue to pay these bounties."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, an authority on sugar, says:

"The export bounty was originally placed on beet sugar as a stimulant to production and to make a foreign market for the surplus crop. The countries which paid it kept all foreign sugar out by a heavy duty, the result being that the refineries got better prices for the sugar they sold at home than for the sugar they sold abroad—a condition of affairs we frequently see reproduced in this country in the output of the trusts.

"The first results of the bounty were good. It is doubtful whether the beet-sugar industry of Europe would have ever reached its present proportions but for the assistance thus given it by the several governments. But it soon grew to be a nuisance, injurious to the country which paid the bounty and to the whole world. The competition between France, Germany, and the other growers of the sugar beet for the markets of the world sent the bounty up higher and higher, until it became an oppressive burden. There have been indications for some time past that Germany and the other countries would be glad to get rid of this burden, but they were suspicious of each other and, moreover, those who were interested in the bounty had grown so strong in power and influence that the Government found it impossible to get rid of them.

"Under this stimulation the production of sugar increased too rapidly, until the world raised more sugar than it needed. The increase in consumption has been extraordinary. We are using twice as much per capita as twenty years ago, and England and the United States have run their consumption up to 360 pounds, or a barrel, per family each year. But even this could not sell all the sugar produced.

"This overproduction has forced down the price everywhere, bringing it in many cases below the cost of production and carrying wreck and ruin to nearly all sugar-producing countries. The British West Indies have been brought to bankruptcy. The present trouble in Cuba, which is made an excuse for a reciprocity treaty, is due to the same cause. It brought the price below what the Cuban planter can raise sugar. It is proposed by the President and some members of Congress to protect the Cuban against the sugar export bounty at the expense of the American producers, and thus extend to this country the evils caused by overproduction, from which the United States suffers less than any other country. . . . . .

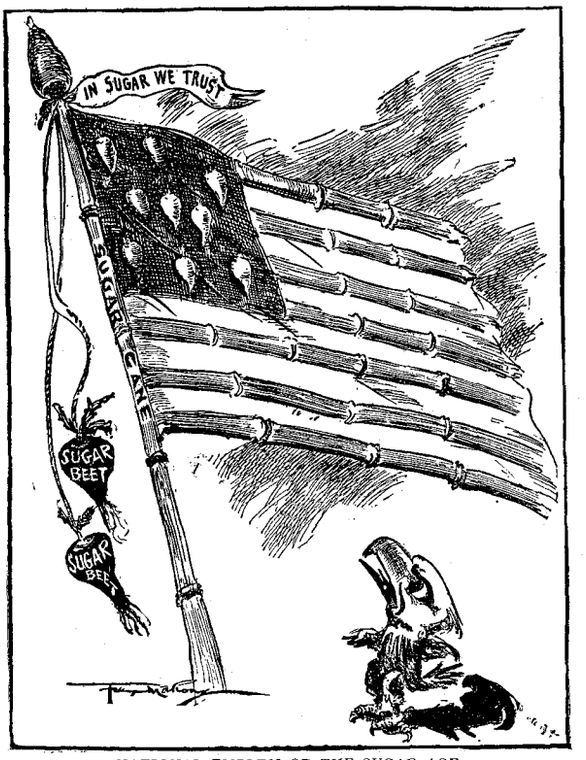
"The action taken will have a marked influence on the sugar market. It will tend to prevent overproduction, it will render it impossible to sell sugar below the cost of manufacturing it and yet make a profit, it will put an end to the demoralization that has existed in the market and advance and stiffen prices. Louisiana will be the beneficiary by it, and so will Cuba; indeed, it will get rid of the conditions in that island upon which the demands for reciprocity have been based. There will be no need to grant the Cubans the rebate on the sugar duty they are demanding, as the abolition of the bounty will give them a good market in the United States at profitable prices."

HOW CUBA TAKES HER "INDEPENDENCE."

CUBA'S "Fourth of July" comes on the twenty-fourth of February—it was on that day, in 1895, that her declaration of independence was adopted, out in the bush, by the leaders of the insurrection. On that day, this year, the electors chosen on December 31 met to elect a President and Vice-President of the new republic, so that the dream of independence might come true on the anniversary of the day it was conceived. Despite all this, however, it appears that popular enthusiasm was painfully absent. The people, so the Cuban papers say, have come to the conclusion that this country intends to give the island merely the show of independence, and will compel the little republic to accept its will in every important matter. The extended continuance of our military rule, the insistence on the "Platt amendment," the alleged American "steering" of the recent Cuban election, and our behavior in the matter of Cuban reciprocity are all taken as confirming this view. The electors chose Señor Tomas Estrada Palma for President, and Dr. Luis Estevez for Vice-President.

The *Union Española* (Havana) says that the coldness of the people in the face of such an event and anniversary was "eloquent," and was "very significant in a town so fond of flags, rockets, speeches, and music in the street." *La Lucha* (Ha-

CUBA: "I don't want a piece; I want the whole pie."
—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*



NATIONAL EMBLEM OF THE SUGAR AGE.
—*The Washington Star.*

CUBA, SUGAR AND THE CARTOONISTS.

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vana) calls the election a "mockery" and a "farce," but thinks that the lack of enthusiasm "was no doubt the low-water mark of popular indifference and lack of confidence in the bureaucrats who have been self-elected to the positions in the new government," and it hopes that "six months or a year hence, when people have seen how the government is working, popular opinion may become more demonstrative." "Cuba," declares *El Mundo* (Havana,), "is hopelessly condemned to servitude." The *Republica Cubana* (Havana) takes a very pessimistic view. It says:

"The truth is that it is painful to think that a date so glorious should be profaned by association with the memory of such a farce.

"The twenty-fourth of February, 1895, was a great day, Cubans of energy and undeniable self-abnegation, at the head of whom figured the two patriots, Bartolomé Masó and Guillermo Moncada, determined to try the decisions of fate. To defend foot by foot the rights of the people: this was the mission which they undertook. To sacrifice all, in order that their country might enjoy the most complete independence: this was the oath they mutually took with each other.

"The twenty-fourth of February, 1902—ay—is, on the other hand, a day of profound sorrow for all who feel any pride in the memory of February 24, 1895. For to-day, far from this great anniversary being celebrated with an act of noble and self-denying patriotism, the accomplices of the deceiving foreigner are realizing the crime of pushing back the revolution, endangering its ennobling program, and sacrificing the sacred ideals of their country to the immediate attainment of their unwholesome personal ambitions. To-day Havana is going to pretend to elect four senators. Listen to their names: Carlos Párraga, Alfredo Zayas, Nicasio Estrada Mora, Adolfo Cabello. Ask these four men if on February 24, 1895, they were with the revolution or against it; ask them if on that day they wanted independence or not. If they answer in the affirmative, it would be necessary to despise them utterly, as they would in that case be not even honorable, as the attitude they have always maintained here is known. Well; these are the men who control the present situation, while Bartolomé Masó, the first to take the field for the liberty of his country, and who never wavered, has to shut himself up on his farm at Jaguita, it being impossible for him to fight against American bayonets and American cannon, behind which the Cubans who are mutilating the rights of their country to be free and independent shield themselves.

"Ours is not the language of passion. But we owe it to truth to proclaim it and we do so, painful tho it be. . . . To-day is the day of treason, as the former was the day of patriotism; to-day, the day of the division of the spoils, as the former was the day of allotment of the sacrifice. Seven years ago those who were going to fight for the honor of the country tried to occupy the points of danger. To-day they vie with each other in the struggle for seats at the feast, those who, satellites of every situation, carry instead of a heart a second stomach, and know of no other aim in life save that of self-seeking, even tho to do this their country must be assassinated."

The Petition from Guam.—A petition recently forwarded to Congress by the inhabitants of Guam is calling out some remark. The petitioners ask the Government to send out a commission to study the situation and the needs of the people and to recommend to Congress a plan for the establishment of a permanent Government in which they shall have a proper share. The petition is signed by thirty-two persons, who describe themselves as "citizens of the island of Guam, a dependency of the United States of America," who say that they recognize without complaint or evasion their peculiar relation to the Government at Washington. They add that they are "loyal subjects of the United States," and that they are anxious to "mold our institutions to the American standard, and prepare ourselves and our children for the obligations and the enjoyment of the rights to which, as loyal subjects of the United States, we feel ourselves rightfully entitled."

The request was not prompted by dissatisfaction with the military rule, but they urge that military government is radically unsuited for the island, and add that it is distasteful and repugnant to fundamental principles. The petition is indorsed by Commander Schroeder governor of the island.

The New York *Times* comments on the governor's indorsement as follows:

"The spectacle of a satrap, a minion of the military power, urging on Congress the abolition of his place and the establishment of a scheme of progressive self-government for the subjects of his arbitrary rule is not what the opponents of the Government would expect. But it seems to come very easy to Commander Schroeder. The petition should receive prompt attention."

The Sun says:

"Guam should have its commission with as little delay as possible. Neither the paucity of the population of the island nor the expense of sending out competent observers and jurists to prepare a scheme of local self-government should stand in the way of prompt acquiescence by Congress in this most reasonable request, so engagingly presented."

AMERICAN SUCCESS DUE TO BRITISH WORKMEN.

STUART UTTLEY, a workingman of Sheffield, England, who has been in this country looking into our industrial conditions, broaches the novel theory that American industrial and commercial superiority is largely due to the British workmen in our shops and factories. Writing in *The Iron Age* (New York) he says:

"It is a significant fact, and one which is bound to have its effect on the future, that a large number of the most highly skilled workmen in America are either English or Scotchmen. I found quite a number of Sheffielders at Pittsburg; chiefly forgemen and rollers, with some mechanics. One was busy building a steam-hammer of the Davy pattern, with one or two slight improvements of his own, and in one of the largest steel-works there were several of Davy's English-made hammers which had been in use thirty years, and when I was there were being used for the largest forgings. Again at Braeburn works I found all the leading hammermen and many of the second and even third hands Englishmen, and several of them Sheffielders. Again on visiting Philadelphia I found that at the largest lace-factory in the city, with a frontage of 1,500 feet and employing from 2,500 to 3,000 hands, nearly all the weavers were natives of either the city of Nottingham, England, or some part of the country. They had been induced to come over to the States during times of depression in the lace trade in England by the offer of constant employment and higher wages; and as the trade developed these sent out for their mates. I was informed that the whole of the goods manufactured by this firm were for home consumption. It was also interesting to find that the lady who had charge of the female workers was a Nottingham woman. There is not the slightest doubt that so soon as these manufacturers find that they have covered the home market they will turn their attention to exporting their goods, and then Great Britain will have the not very palatable sight of having as competitors men whose reputation has been made and trade built up by means of workmen who have been trained in her own workshops and whose ideas of development and progress have been stifled by the stupidity of her patent laws. In the same city I visited a large carpet-works employing about 500 hands. I found that nearly all the weavers were from Kidderminster, England, and that the machines in use bore the name of a Lancashire maker. These machines had been in constant use for twenty years, and required very little repairs. In justice to the manufacturers it must be admitted that they did not attempt to hide the fact that much of their success was owing to their employment of skilled British work-people. On the contrary, they appeared to pride themselves on the fact that they had been able to tempt such work-people over by the promise of constant work and higher wages. The more I saw the more convinced I became that America even to-day is largely dependent for her best work upon British trained skilled labor in almost every department of industry. Many of these workmen informed me that they would have pre-

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ferred to remain in the old country. Several expressed a wish that they were returning with me, but all admitted that there are openings in America which would not occur in England, and as their skill was their only capital they felt compelled to accept the opportunity. This point was emphasized in one of the workshops I visited by an English silversmith engaged on some exceedingly fine work. In conversation he remarked: 'You will see that the Americans will take all the credit for this work (a grand presentation album), but it's not American, it's English.' 'How can that be,' I said, 'when it is produced in an American workshop,' whereupon he observed, 'The best brains and the highest skill are British, and the Americans are tempting us with high wages and plenty of overtime to cut out our own brethren in the old country.'"

Altho Mr. Uttley is "profoundly impressed with the power, the wealth, the ability, the enterprise, the industry, and the hospitality and kindness of the American people," he remarks that we will do well to remember that we have "not got a complete monopoly of either brains or cash, and as to pluck and endurance when once aroused, the nation is unborn that can rival the British."

LABOR-UNIONS AND RIOTS.

HERBERT N. CASSON, an ex-Methodist minister, who is now on the staff of the New York *World*, and who is the author of a number of Socialist tracts and addresses, claims in his new book on the American labor movement that labor-unions prevent lawlessness and revolution. This view will probably strike as novel many American newspaper writers who are of the opinion that the unions have just the opposite effect. Indeed, it is interesting to recall in this connection that in 1893, when Mr. Casson became a Socialist and gave up his church at Owen Sound, Ontario, he went to Boston, and with Morrison I. Swift organized the unemployed, and at the head of 10,000 men marched to the state house demanding relief. In 1894 he founded in Lynn the first labor church in America. Says Mr. Casson:

"The trade-union is the most effectual of all agencies for the prevention of lawless violence and private revenge. It is the social safety-valve which prevents explosions. By its means the most intelligent and reliable among the wage-workers attain to leadership, instead of the most reckless. The orderly action of the many abolishes abuses, instead of the lawless action of the few.

"There have never been any Nihilists, force-Anarchists, Molly Maguires, or White Caps where trade-unionism was strong. And, in at least nine cases out of ten, the rioting that occurs during a strike is not only contrary to the reiterated orders of the labor organizer, but also entirely a matter of hoodlumism, with which the strikers have had nothing to do.

"Yet it is as common as poverty to read attacks upon trade-unions by the press, in which it is taken for granted that unions were organized by rioters and social disturbers whose purpose was to tear down the props of civilization. McMaster classes trade-unionists with lawless revolutionists, and expresses mild wonder that the unions are permitted to exist. Bancroft attacks them savagely throughout his eulogies of the self-made sharpers who were the first to get rich in the various States. . . . . .

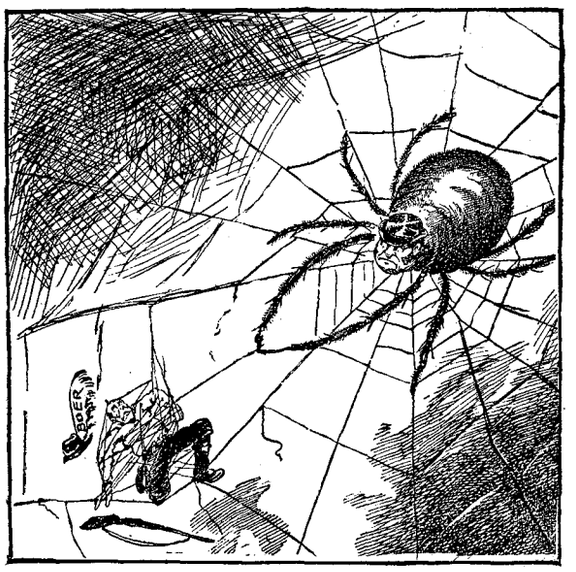
HERBERT N. CASSON.

"In European trade-unions, with the exception only of the English, there has always been a great deal of revolutionary or Anarchistic sentiment; but that has never been the case in America. Free speech is the antitoxin of Anarchy. It is true that a large number of American unions have requested their members to withdraw from the militia, but that has been owing to the unlawful use of the militia by capitalists to break up strikes. Unionists are willing to defend their country against a foreign foe, but they are not willing to be used as public Pinkertons to shoot down their fellow workers."

Mr. Casson describes as follows the manner in which the hoodlum begins the rioting:

"The story of the strikers' wrongs, it must be remembered, is told in the newspapers and discussed in the streets. It is picked up by the hoodlum, who at all times is the quickest to express public opinion. The hoodlum is by no means in sympathy with unionism. He is too uncivilized to understand it. He has no convictions; he is always on the popular side. He would just as soon throw rocks at one man as another, as long as he had a chance to yell and chase somebody. He reads the newspapers, and a forceful headline makes a strong impression upon him.

"So, when the presence of a crowd makes escape easy, the hoodlum is on hand with bricks and clubs, to 'have some fun.' He knows the 'psychological moment' when the public is ready to sympathize with lawlessness, and when it arrives he takes advantage of it. The union is no more responsible for the hoodlums



SLOWLY, BUT SURELY.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

SAVING KOREA FROM THE BEAR.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

FATES OF SMALL NATIONS IN CARTOON.

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than a dead man is for the pickpockets who attend his funeral and rob the mourners.

"Some of the rioters may likely have been 'scabs' themselves in some previous strike, but no matter who they are, their lawlessness is blamed upon the strikers by the press and often by the law courts. The least possible display of violence generally receives more space in the newspapers than the real issues that are at stake. The smashing of a $4,000 street-car is given more prominence than a reduction in wages, which means $40,000 a year to the strikers.

"There is no more connection between a strike and a strike-riot than there is between a river and a drowning accident. We do not want the river drained dry because some unskilled boatman has met with a mishap. And the incalculable national benefit that has been derived from unions and strikes dwarfs the few occasional breakages and broken heads into insignificance.

"After all, the great truth remains that law and order are not the most essential things. Those who put them above everything else will find Russia more to their taste. Far better have an occasional spasm of revolt—a strenuous fit of house-cleaning in business and politics—than the stagnant calm of despotism."

THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION IN CLEVELAND.

A STREET-RAILROAD magnate who believes in low fares, municipal acquisition of the roads, and, eventually, no fares, is not commonly met in this country, and it is not usual to elect such men as mayors of our great cities; but the city of Cleveland chose such a character for mayor last spring, and Mr. Frederic C. Howe, a Cleveland lawyer, is so well pleased with the resulting administration that he has written an article for *The World's Work* about it. According to this article, Mayor Tom L. Johnson does not make a specialty of consistency:

"Mr. Johnson frankly admits that his wealth came from special privileges; that these privileges were public franchises, government patents, and the protective tariff, and that he does not believe in any of them. The protective tariff he strove to abolish while in Congress; and as for public franchises, he would tax them, and, eventually, bring them under public ownership. As to the special privilege of private ownership in land, he would destroy this by the single tax. . . . . .

"With his brother Albert, he has operated railways on a large scale in the city of Brooklyn and the city of Detroit, and through the reorganization of street-railways in these cities [and in Cleveland] he has become a rich man. It is with this intimate knowledge of the street-railway situation that he became mayor of Cleveland upon a platform of lower fares and ultimate municipal ownership. Even on the basis of private management, Mr. Johnson is a believer in low fares; and he says that he demonstrated while operating the railroads in Detroit that as much money can be made out of three-cent as out of five-cent fares; for a corresponding increase in traffic follows any reduction in rates, and any loss is made up by the great increase of short hauls and the wider dispersion of that portion of the population which now either walks to its work, or lives, through necessity, in the neighborhood of its employment. . . . Ultimately, Mr. Johnson thinks the street-railway service should be free."

So much for his theories. As for his practise, in administering the Cleveland city government, Mr. Howe says:

"Mr. Johnson has been mayor for so short a term that his achievements can yet hardly be enumerated. For public changes come slowly. On his inauguration he announced a liberal policy toward saloons, but adopted a vigorous one toward those which were disorderly. Instead of raiding them a policeman in uniform was placed at the door, and the name of every person who entered was taken down. The result was that rough or disorderly places were closed up or the nature of their business was changed. Police raids have been discontinued. Only in rare instances have arrests been made, and these were for the enforcement of the policy adopted and not for the purpose of revenue. Police court fines in most cities are but a guaranty of non-interference for a given time. They are so regarded by those who are fined, and aside from the unfortunate publicity given, the opportunity for blackmail and the like, they make the city a participant in vice and lawlessness.

"In those administrative matters which are social rather than political Mr. Johnson's ideas are very pronounced—to some minds dangerous. Upon his accession to office he found the city workhouse, to which are committed all persons guilty of misdemeanors or petty offenses, filled with persons who had been committed because of the non-payment of fines. Many of these were first offenders. Others were detained from thirty to sixty days while working out their sentences. Mr. Johnson termed this imprisonment for debt, a punishment for being poor. While the well-to-do were able to pay their fines and go free, a man who was merely a suspicious character, or who had been arrested for intoxication or some other minor offense, was separated from his family and kept in durance for a long time, with the strong probability that upon his release he would be less able to support himself and much more dangerous to society than at the time of his arrest. Since then there has been what many people consider a wholesale jail delivery. Great numbers of men and women (more than 300) have been released after an investigation of their offenses, and less than twenty, a comparatively small percentage, have been recommitted, thus demonstrating that they were detained not because they were inherently vicious, but rather because of misfortune.

TOM L. JOHNSON,
Mayor of Cleveland.

"A like liberal spirit has characterized his administration of the park system. Several playgrounds have been established in the most thickly congested portions of the city, while in the parks themselves golf, baseball, tennis, and all sorts of manly sports have been encouraged. 'Keep-off-the-grass' signs have been abolished, and the children have the fullest and freest access to the turf. The idea of public baths has received his indorsement, as well as the extension of the small-park idea into the crowded portions of the city.

"In the public works department, a system of cleaning the streets by direct labor, by the 'white-wings' system, has been adopted, while a radical departure has been inaugurated in the water-works department of reducing rates and instilling universal meters. By the latter plan it was urged that great economy in the consumption of water would be brought about and the city saved millions of dollars in extensions to the pumping machinery, water-mains, and the like.

"It is a fortunate thing for a large city to have an executive who can think in large figures. The average public official becomes embarrassed when his mind is called upon to contemplate sums in more than four units. His experience has been limited, and public matters involving large expenditures and large ideas find him wholly at sea. Mr. Johnson's experience has been with big things. In consequence, it is possible for him to adopt and carry out plans which to other men would seem too large or too hazardous for a city to undertake. The city of Cleveland is about to erect a number of large public buildings. The opportunity was appreciated by many of so grouping and harmonizing these structures that a splendid architectural effect would be produced. This involved the expenditure of large sums of money, and after the public committees appointed to report upon the subject had reached the limit of their own ideas, Mr. Johnson advocated a larger and more comprehensive plan which would lead to the destruction of a considerable area between the busi-

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ness center of the city and Lake Erie, and the development there of a magnificent court of honor which would be a standing monument to our civic institutions. This matter has been energetically taken up, and, if legislative aid is secured, it may be carried to a successful completion."

WHEN AMERICANS TAKE CONSTANTINOPLE.

MISS STONE'S captivity recalls to W. T. Stead an idea that he says he has entertained for some time—that the "Eastern question" in Europe may be solved by an American occupation of Turkey. Cobden, he reminds us, had in mind the same remedy. "Who can doubt," wrote Cobden, a generation ago, "that if such an arrangement could be made, before long the desert would blossom as a rose? Great centers of busy industry would arise in territories that were at one time the granary and treasury of the world." Cobden did not say how the "arrangement" would be brought about, but Mr. Stead predicts how it will be done. The territory from Ararat to the Ægean is dotted with American missionaries. "To-day, thanks to the operation of a band of brigands on the Bulgarian frontier, the eyes of the public have been opened, and both in Europe and America the man in the street is talking of possibilities in the Ottoman empire which then seemed to lie outside the range of practical politics." Mr. Stead continues (in his new book on "The Americanization of the World"):

"It seems to me the most natural thing in the world that some fine day there will be one of those savage outbreaks of religious or imperial fanaticism which will lead some unhanged ruffian who has been decorated by the Sultan, or some Kurdish chief, to take it into his head to avenge the wrongs of Islam on the nearest American mission-station. He will sweep down at the head of his troops upon a school or manse. The building will be given to the flames, the American missionary will be flung into the burning building to perish in the fire, while his wife and daughters will be carried off to the harem of some pasha.

"Nothing could be more natural or more in accordance with the ordinary practise in these savage regions. There is no available force to defend the American settler from their assailants. In these remote districts it is often possible to conceal a crime for months by the very completeness with which the victims have been extirpated. But, of course, after a time, whether it be weeks or whether it be months, the fate of that mission-station would be known.

"The story of the great massacre, when the missionary was burned alive in his own flaming schoolhouse, would leak out, and then in the natural course of things some enterprising newspaper man would make his way to the scene of the outrage, would verify the facts, would ascertain the whereabouts of the unfortunate American women, and possibly return to the outside world bearing with him a pathetic and urgent appeal from the captives, for rescue from the Turkish harem.

"This outrage, after all, is nothing more than the kind of thing to which the Christian races of the East have had to submit from generation to generation. The victims have been as white, as Christian, and as wretched as those whose imaginary doom at the hands of the Turk or Kurd I have been describing. But in the latter case the girls with their devoted mother, who may be subjected to the worst outrage at the hands of their captors, would differ from the Armenians in that they speak English. That one difference would be vital. On the day on which that smart newspaper man wrote out his story of the fate of those American women—wrote it out in vivid characters, bright and clear before the eyes of the whole English-speaking race—the doom of the Ottoman empire would be sealed.

"There are eighty millions of human beings in the United States, most of whom speak English, and each one of whom would feel that the imprisoned women were even as his own sisters. On the day on which the news of their incarceration and outrage reached the Christian republic of the West, the whole of the eighty millions who inhabit the invulnerable fortress which nature has established between the fosses of the Atlantic and the Pacific would start to their feet as one man, and from the whole continent would rise but one question and one imperative command.

"The question would be: 'Where is Dewey? Where is Sampson? Where are our invincible ironclads, which in two battles swept the flag of Spain from the seas? Why are our great captains roosting round upon their battle-ships, while such horrors are inflicted upon women from America?' And after that inquiry would come quick and sharp the imperious mandate: 'To the Dardanelles! To the Dardanelles!'

"In three weeks the commanders who shattered the Spanish fleet in Manila, and drove the ironclads of Admiral Cervera in blazing ruin upon the coast of Cuba, would appear off the Dardanelles to exact instant and condign punishment for the outrage inflicted upon American women.

"Nor would they stop at the Dardanelles. The Stars and Stripes would soon fly over the waters of the Sea of Marmora, and the thunder of the American guns would sound the deathknell of the Ottoman dynasty. No Power on earth would be able to arrest the advance of the American ships, nor, indeed, is there any Power in Europe that would even attempt to do so. The patience of Christendom has long been almost worn out, and Europe would probably maintain an expectant attitude while the deathblow was struck at the crumbling relics of the Ottoman Power.

"When the Sultan had fled from Stamboul, leaving his capital to the violence of the mob, the Americans, to save Constantinople from the fate of Alexandria, would be compelled to occupy the city of Constantine, and, as our experience has long shown, it is much easier to occupy than it is to evacuate. Every day that the Stars and Stripes floated over the gates of the Euxine would tend to familiarize Europe with the idea that, of all possible solutions, the indefinite occupation of Constantinople by the Americans might be open to fewer objections than any other conceivable solution. Thus, at any moment, owing to what may be regarded as a normal incident in the methods of Ottoman misrule, Cobden's dream might be fulfilled, and the great republic of the West become the agent for restoring prosperity and peace to the desolated East."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"PAPA, what is the Eastern question?" "'How much have you got?'"—*Life.*

PACIFICATION of the Filipinos must be very desirable, considering how high it comes.—*The Chicago News.*

PROBABLY the attorney-general of Russia will not attack the legality of the English-Japanese merger.—*The New York Press.*

IT is now announced that the N w York State Democracy is a unit. Heretofore it has been a cipher.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

GENERAL WEYLER is to enforce martial law throughout Spain. Here is where the Cubans get the laugh on their former masters.—*The Chicago News.*

IT is disheartening to note that Senators are careless about arriving at the Capitol in time for the chaplain's prayer. Some of them distinctly need it.—*The Washington Star.*

KING MENELIK is coming to the St. Louis World's Fair. This early announcement will give Harvard ample time to have an honorary degree ready.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ST. PETER: "Well, sir, what have you to say about yourself?" The newcomer: "I regret to report——" St. Peter: "Why, it's Kitchener! Come right in, general."—*The Coast Seamen's Journal, San Francisco.*

"MAMMY," said Pickaninny Jim, "Bill is smackin' Joe agin." "Well," said the colored woman, "you tell dem chillen dat deys gotter quit playin' 'Nited States Senate. Dat game's too rough."—*The Washington Star.*

THE member of the Canadian parliament who proposes to conquer the United States and annex it to Canada in six months is too sanguine. We don't believe it can be done in less than eight months.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

BOOKER WASHINGTON has been warning the negroes to let politics alone. Those of his race in Alabama, in view of that State's new election law, may be excused if they regard his remarks as being a trifle sarcastic.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"POEMS" about the soldier boy so far away, who weeps over the hard-tack and sees visions of the folks at home, are now pouring in from the States. Can't stand for it. The chances are that the boys foraged a better dinner, or got it from the commissary, than they would have had at home. Maybe the particular "weeper" in mind had won all the cash in his mess before midnight of Christmas day. The boys in the field probably succeeded in forgetting that it was Christmas. The soldier is all right in any climate. He is resourceful and will get there, without being embalmed in so-called poetry.—*The Manila American.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE PRESS DEGENERATING?

THAT the newspaper has made amazing progress during recent years, on the mechanical side at least, is obvious; but the question is being asked with increasing frequency whether its moral influence has been commensurately great. By many this question is emphatically answered in the negative. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, a London journalist whose name is coming into prominence in English literary circles, finds an element of danger in the attitude of cynicism and even contempt assumed by so many people toward the press. While admitting that "journalists have vices generated by their trade, like men of every other trade," he claims that "they also have merits which are far less often comprehended." He says further (in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, February):

"One great merit of journalism is that it has reasserted finally the poetry of the actual world. Both for the glory of God and the inspiriting of men it is no small and no slight thing that the most popular and widely read of all romances is simply the record of the common doings of one common day. The journalist has, for example, the fault of exaggeration, the making of small things great; but in this he towers immeasurably over the vast herd of trivial philosophers, who are sullenly occupied in making great things small. If his vice is exaggeration, it is the same vice as the poet's. It may be an evil to make mountains out of molehills, but it is far removed from that dusty skepticism which has so long been occupied in making molehills out of mountains.

"A second merit the journalist has: the merit of discipline, the merit of unselfishness, the merit of obscurity. In an age where by common consent vanity and self-advertisement have become a mental epidemic, it is again no small and no slight thing that the preaching to the masses should be done by a band as nameless as the brothers of the Misericordia. The poet writing his name upon a score of little pages in the silence of his study may or may not have an intellectual right to despise the journalist; but I greatly doubt whether he would not morally be the better if he saw the great lights burning on through darkness into dawn, and heard the roar of the printing-wheels weaving the destinies of another day. Here at least is a school of labor and of some rough humility, the largest work ever published anonymously since the great Christian cathedrals."

The true attitude toward journalism, adds Mr. Chesterton, should not be one of contempt, since "no condition could be worse than that we should despise a force at the same time that we fear it." The journalists already hold the key of knowledge, and it should be the business of the people to "make them feel the dignity of power, until a corrupt journalist should be an antithesis as black and sharp as a corrupt priest."

Mr. Thomas B. Connery, whose experience in journalism extends over thirty years, during fourteen of which he acted as the manager of the New York *Herald*, gives it as his opinion (in *The Fordham Monthly*, February) that "while there has been great progress [in journalism] in some directions, there has also been a quality of deterioration observable, which is dangerous as well as dishonorable." As evidences of this degeneracy he enumerates the following shortcomings:

(1) Careless editing and recklessness in statement. The managing editor is no longer a conscientious supervisor of news; he has become a mere promoter of sensation, of exaggeration, and of misrepresentation, when these are necessary to produce "spicy" reading.

(2) Disregard of private rights. No man's character, no woman's name, is safe to-day from the blasting pen of the sensational reporter. The most cruel wrongs are inflicted sometimes—wrongs irreparable often, because in many cases the retraction, correction, or vindication is not seen by people who read the original charge.

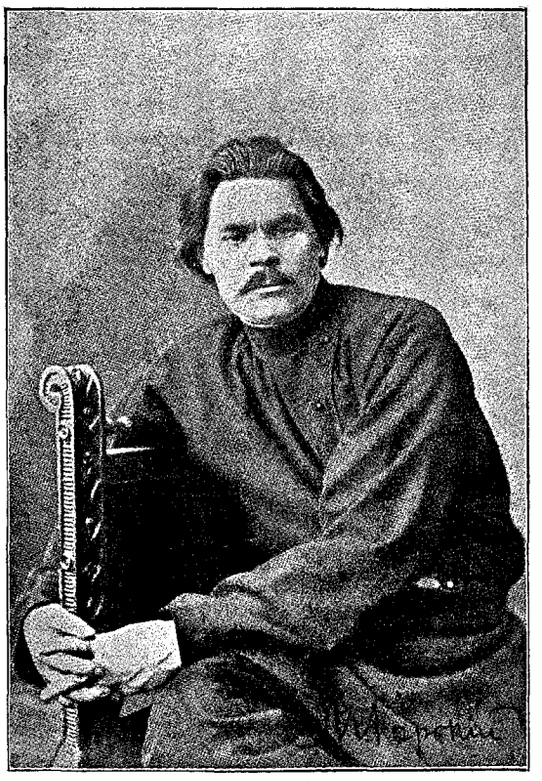
(3) The bogus "extra." The word "extra" printed on a newspaper is no longer an assurance of new and important intelligence. Usually now it signifies little more than startling headlines, purposely designed to deceive.

(4) Worthless illustration. In its early stages newspaper illustration was useful and creditable, but it is now rapidly degenerating to the point of worthlessness.

Against these evidences of deterioration, however, Mr. Connery sets several signs of healthy growth and progress. These are seen in the enormous expansion of advertising patronage, the increase of enterprise generally, the multiplication of independent journals, and the gradual decay of mere party organs. Twenty or twenty-five years ago the New York *Herald* was almost the only daily journal noted for steady enterprise. Now "there are perhaps a dozen other newspapers in the country—some in New York, some in Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, and even Philadelphia, capable and ready with all the dash and enterprise necessary for great achievements."

THE VOICE OF THE OUTCAST IN LITERATURE.

"I HAVE come from below, from the nethermost ground of life, where is naught but sludge and murk. . . . I am the truthful voice of life, the harsh cry of those who still abide down there, and who have let me come up to bear witness to their suffering." In these words is embodied the message of Górky, the Russian "tramp-novelist," the portrayer of the vagabond, the criminal, and the outcast. Remarkable as are the types that he describes, his own life has been no less remarkable (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 30 and September 28, 1901). "The ups and downs of his desperate struggle for mere existence," declares Mr. E. J. Dillon, in *The Contemporary Review* (February), "as contrasted with the perfect ease with which, on emerging from the subterranean depths, he swept everything before him, winning world-wide fame and taking the commanding heights of literature by storm, have, in truth, more of mystery and of palpitating interest than the vicissitudes undergone



MAXIM GÓRKY.
Courtesy of *The Comrade* (New York).

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by the most heroic figure in the long procession of strong-willed vagrants whom he has caused to defile before our eyes." Mr. Dillon continues:

"The types of Górky's sketches were a new set of men unknown to Tolstoy and Turgeneff—a class one can not call them—blessed or cursed with very different aspirations from those of the enfranchised serfs. Stalwart, mobile proletaires, they might in a certain sense be classed as idealists. Despising and abandoning the pleasures, the comforts, and the prizes of civilized life for the sake of absolute liberty, they were unfettered by the criminal code of the state or the tables of the Mosaic law. They would march along for days in Arctic cold or tropical heat, half naked and hungry, cowering on rainy nights in upturned boats, under walls, or in stables, or working or robbing for a frugal meal. And like Chelkash, the type of the group, they are ready to give up hundreds of rubles, to fling them with loathing in the face of the craven-hearted peasant comrade who has made money his god.

"It is around this central ideal of personal liberty, exuberant strength, and fierce rebellion, as embodied in types like these, that the entire cycle of Górky's sketches revolves. On the savage champions of this lost cause, with whom he does not shrink from identifying himself, he lavishes his sympathies; for them he bespeaks the admiration of his readers. He loves beings who once were men, not merely despite their vices but because of the qualities from which those vices emanate. They are almost denuded of the instincts and principles with which we are accustomed to identify morality; they ignore conventions and scorn every species of fig-leaf; but, altho aware of their nakedness, they are wholly unashamed. They pride themselves on being earth-men, rugged realities, products of nature, endowed with more of her sincerity than the sleek citizen who masquerades in the garb of morality and sucks the life-blood of his fellows. Strong-willed, iron-thewed, yet highly sensible to the beauties of sea and sky and steppe and wood, they long for an opportunity to put forth the almost creative force which thrills their being, delighting not only in the tepid breath of southern nights and the warm wooings of sunny days, but also in the howl of the hurricane and the very boom of the thunder which may prove to be the blast of the trumpet calling them to death and judgment."

Górky, continues the writer, is a master of the short sketch, the *genre*. He paints "a waste of water or a wilderness of gray land as background, and two or three human figures as *dramatis personæ;* and the picture is complete." He gives us "idyls of squalid beggars and hardened criminals," and allows them to gather a certain quality of nobility from the vast steppe or the boundless ocean. We quote again:

"There are two distinctly defined types of character in the cast of Górky's psychological studies: the men and women who by the sheer weight of their gross, tainted nature sink insensibly to the lowest depths of pandemonium whence there is no hope of redemption, and the superior but restless spirits who, impatient of restraint, hold, like Satan of old, that it is better to reign in hell than serve in heaven, and are swayed by impulse and stirred by hatred whithersoever they go. On the one hand we behold the dregs of society, the heirs of physical and mental disease, the slaves of drink, the victims of misfortune, the bondsmen of vice—in a word, the flotsam and jetsam of the ocean of life, washed upon the beach and left there to rot in the rain and the sunshine. And on the other we are confronted with the born rebels who relish nought that life can offer or promise, who are seeking not merely the unrealizable, like the alchemists of yore, but the unknown and unknowable, who hurry from thought to thought, from impulse to impulse, from place to place, and from crime to crime, as if lashed by unseen furies for forgotten sins, finding no haven of rest except such end as may come to the beasts, or deliberate suicide."

What is the drift of Górky's philosophy? What lesson are we to learn from his "barefoot brigade"? Mr. Dillon answers:

"A careful study of everything which the new Russian prophet has given to the world will convince the unbiased, even among his warm admirers, that the net result of his teaching is largely negative. Vagrancy and crime, allied with hunger for freedom and hatred for shams, are no new revelation, hardly indeed a fresh point of view. That men and women who have defied the rudimentary laws of morality should proclaim the identity of might with right is from their own point of view suicidal. The 'Over-tramp' Chelkash and his likes pour out the vials of their wrath or scorn on the social classes who build up their well-being on the drudgery of others. Yet that same Chelkash follows their example very closely when he terrorizes the weak-willed Gavrila and forces him to become the accomplice of his crime. . . . . .

"It is hardly worth our while to descend to the depths whence Maxim Górky has emerged, where there are no barriers against evil, no stimulus to good, where there is neither fear nor hope nor sympathy nor sorrow, in order to bring up such dismal teachings as those. Having read through all the volumes of his writings, and met the same Titanic champion of might and the same pitiable craven-hearted follower of Jesus of Nazareth, one feels disposed to accept the estimate given of these creatures by Konovaloff, who ultimately hanged himself:

"'We are people apart . . . we are not included in any order. There ought to be a special account for us . . . special laws . . . very severe laws, in order to root us out of existence. We are of no use, yet we take up a place in life and stand in the way of others. Who is to blame? We are guilty in our own eyes and guilty in the eyes of life! For we have no taste for life and we possess no feelings for our own selves.'"

THE GERMAN THEATER IN NEW YORK.

IN view of the gala performance at the Irving Place Theater, New York, which took place on March 10 in honor of Prince Henry, it is not inappropriate to recall the fact that for nearly ten years this German theater has existed in New York, setting a higher standard for dramatic art than obtains in any other theater in the country. Mr. Norman Hapgood, the dramatic critic of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, goes so far as to declare that "our one high class theater is the Irving Place Theater, New York." Says Mr. Harry P. Mawson, writing in *The Theatre* (New York, March):

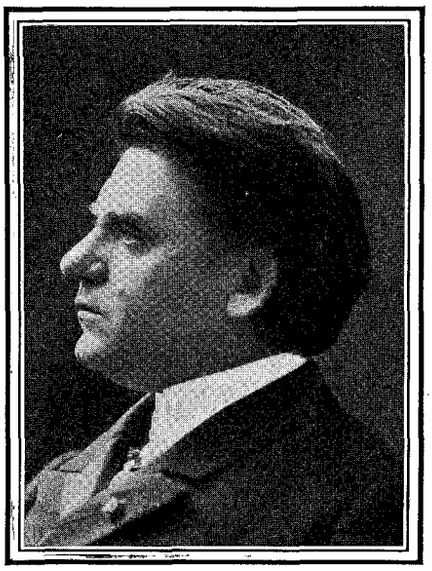

Photo by Pach.
MR. HEINRICH CONRIED.

"German theaters have existed in New York for the past fifty years, but it may be said that not until the advent of Heinrich Conried as the manager of a stock company at the Irving Place Theater, nine years ago, did the German stage in this country have the advantage of a cultured and artistic director. Mr. Conried, indeed, is the best equipped theatrical manager in the United States, he being a fine actor and musician, a master of languages, and an excellent man of affairs. To this rare and exceptionable combination is due the high standing his theater and his company have secured. Mr. Conried is now in the twenty-fifth year of his managerial career in this country. In recognition of his services to the stage, the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Belgium and Italy, the Duke of Sachs-Meiningen have conferred on him decorations, and the Emperor of Germany the highest order yet given to an actor. The University of Pennsylvania has given him the

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degree of M.A., and Harvard University recently elected him a member of the committee on Germanic literature."

Mr. Conried, continues the writer, has wider sympathies than any theatrical manager since Augustin Daly. He possesses at once taste and imagination and a commercial sense. "It is because of the possession of these essential characteristics by Mr. Conried that one finds a literary quality in many of the plays produced at his theater which is almost wholly wanting on our American stage." On an average Mr. Conried reads one play a day throughout the year, and there are sometimes as many as four plays produced in six days at the Irving Place Theater. The writer goes on to say:

"It is inevitable that a comparison should be drawn between the character of the productions at the German theater and those on the American stage. It is forgotten, however, that there is an enormous difference in the character of the plays presented. The German stage seldom brings forward aught but plays the scenes of which are laid among the plain people; whereas, upon our stage, in its best theaters, inheriting its traditions from London and Paris, one finds plays dealing almost exclusively with the higher classes.

"Mr. Conried has two elements to please in his theater, the German-born and the German-American. Both these elements must be dealt with, one demanding more solid food than their German-American children, who, already somewhat Anglo-Saxonized, refuse to patronize problem plays, so that it is no easy matter to arrange a repertoire that shall meet and satisfy these opposite tastes. And yet in spite of the great German population in New New York, six performances is the limit of a run, even with a great success.

"The leading actors of the Irving Place company include Hedwig Lange, Hedwig von Ostermann, Marie Reichardt, and Hermine Varma, and Herren Alexander Rottmann, Adolph Zimmermann, and Gustav von Seyffertitz. In addition to this regular company the distinguished actors, Herren Adolph von Sonnenthal and Ferdinand Bonn, and Frau Helene Odilon, are expected to arrive in this country at the end of March and appear here in April."

The difficulties of the average American theatrical manager are as nothing to those which encompass Mr. Conried. It is impossible for him to obtain in this country the talent that he needs, and in consequence he is compelled to make a tour of the principal German theaters on the Continent at the close of each season. Mr. Mawson declares:

"At first he had immense difficulty in securing even mediocre actors willing to risk their precious lives crossing the Atlantic, to live in a country where the language is not their own, and to brave the dangers from the barbarians with whom New York, in the simple Teutonic mind, is largely peopled. Then there were idiosyncrasies of previous managers of German theaters in New York to be wiped from the slate. Now, however, all is different. The German theater in New York is recognized throughout Germany as one of the representative theaters of the German stage, and Mr. Conried has comparatively little difficulty in securing a first-class all-round stock company to risk themselves for several seasons in New York."

Free Traveling-Libraries in the South.—A system of circulating libraries that promises much for the educational development of the South has recently been organized in Georgia under the name of the "Andrew Carnegie Free Traveling-Libraries." The plan has secured not only the interest of Mr. Carnegie, but also the cooperation of a great Southern railway, the Seaboard Air Line, which gives free transportation to the libraries over its lines, extending through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, who is organizing the movement from Middleton, Ga., writes to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"These libraries are intended principally for the small towns and stations, and we have recently added a number of school libraries composed of juvenile books for the rural schools that make the required effort necessary to secure them by the improvement of their schoolhouses and grounds. This library system proves to be one of the most effective and powerful of educational agencies. The material and measurable benefits are singular and unmistakable."

The late President McKinley took a personal interest in this movement for bringing good literature within the reach of the isolated communities of the South, and it is proposed to establish in his memory a number of "William McKinley Libraries" for circulation among the rural schools. The books will center on American literature, and will be sent out in substantial hardwood cases containing from fifty to one hundred volumes. Each set will be accompanied by a number of historical pictures, including a fine half-tone of Mr. McKinley, to adorn the walls of the schoolhouses. Says Mrs. Heard:

"The libraries will be prize libraries offered to the schools that make the most improvement in the surroundings of their schoolhouses, the painting of their buildings, ornamenting the grounds, planting trees, shrubbery, etc. In no section of the United States is a movement in this direction more imperative than in this one. The 'William McKinley Memorial Libraries' will do a great and lasting good, and will prove a monument better far than sculptured stone, for these little libraries stand for character-building so highly prized by our martyred President."

TOLSTOY'S "POWER OF DARKNESS."

THE particular form of darkness contemplated by Tolstoy in his peasant tragedy, "The Power of Darkness," which was produced in the German language at Conried's Irving Place Theater, New York, on March 4, is the darkness of ignorant instincts, and its chief exponents are women. The decidedly unpleasant character of the play may be judged from the following account of the plot in the New York *Times*:

"Nikita, the protagonist of the play, is a robust young Russian muzhik of a rather simple and ingenuous frame of mind, who might have done very well in the world if his relations with women had not been extensive and miscellaneous in the extreme.

"In the first act his father, a pious old peasant, has almost persuaded him to marry an orphan girl whom he has wronged, but his mother—one of the powers of darkness—discovers that the wife of his master, a rich and invalid peasant, is in love with him, and persuades him to renounce the orphan in order to marry the wife for her money when the husband dies. Nikita falls in with the plan, remarking that if he were to marry all the women he has wronged he would add extensive polygamy to his manifold sins.

"To hasten matters Nikita's mother works upon the wife until between them they poison the invalid. Then the mother discovers that in order to make sure of the money it is better for Nikita to make up to the daughter instead of the mother. Again he falls in with the plan, and the two young people squander the money together, without, however, being married. When a child is born they kill it and bury it in the cellar. By and by the daughter is married to another peasant.

"Meantime, Nikita's father has rebuked him for his evil ways, and he begins to feel a growing lonesomeness, even remorse. When, at the wedding of the young woman whose child he has helped to kill, he is asked to give his blessing upon the marriage, his conscience overcomes him. At first he tries to hang himself, and, failing, he publicly confesses his crimes. He is dragged out to justice as the last curtain falls, a victim of the powers of darkness."

Revolting as are these details, declares *The Times*, they are mitigated in the drama by the colossal simplicity and truth with which they are presented. "Every situation, every line, is stamped with the hall-mark of truth." *The Times* continues:

"The motives that sway these Russian peasant women are presented with all the sordid details of common life; but they

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are no more noble and no less noble than the motives that sway Goneril, or Regan, or Lady Macbeth. Nikita's end is, in its way, far nobler than the end of the Thane of Glamis.

"To the public that hungers for superficial glitter and light upon the stage, and whose mental horizon has place for only the polite and conventional villainies of the Broadway theaters, 'The Power of Darkness' would prove heavy and depressing; when such people write about such plays, they usually call them degrading, even immoral. It is perhaps politest to regard this as a matter of taste; but to some extent, at least, the question of intelligence enters also into the account.

"After all, as was remarked so long ago, we are men, and nothing human is without interest for us. If such a play depresses and revolts, the fact is largely due, perhaps, to the severity of the tax it makes upon our human sympathy and intelligence. All the forces of modern education lead us to ignore the deeper springs of human life, to think lightly of its vital currents. Only those who have faced life honestly and with understanding can look undismayed into the darker chambers of the soul. These are the people who have the highest of all gifts of the theatergoer, the sense of tragedy."

IS A COLLEGE EDUCATION OF ANY VALUE IN BUSINESS?

AN exhaustive investigation was recently undertaken by Mr. R. T. Crane, of Chicago, with a view to ascertaining whether an academic education is of any real benefit to young men who have to earn their own living and who intend to enter upon a commercial life. "A great deal has been written on this subject," observes Mr. Crane, "but, so far as I have been able to discover, the writers have given merely their opinions or theories, not facts." Mr. Crane, setting out to discover the "facts" in the case, sent nineteen letters to the presidents of the principal universities and colleges of the country, 1,593 letters to college graduates throughout the country, and one hundred letters to leading business men in every important branch of commerce. The results of this important and interesting investigation he publishes in booklet form.

As might be expected, the college presidents are almost all of the opinion that an academic education is of very great advantage to every business man. President David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, voices a representative opinion when he declares his belief that a college education "is of daily advantage to any man of brains and character," because it gives "a broader horizon, a more refined taste, a saner judgment, and a higher range of friends." President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, and President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, are the only ones who are ready to admit that the presumption is against the utility of an academic course for business men. President Hall says: "In general, my opinion is that the utility of an academic career for business purposes depends largely upon what kind of an academic course is taken. On such a scale I fancy the old classical course would mark very low, and some of the modern technical and commercial courses and many of those in the sciences would mark very high."

Of nearly 1,600 letters sent out by Mr. Crane to graduates of all the principal colleges, about one-third were answered. Four hundred and ninety of the replies received were from students who had either taken up a professional or technical line of work, or who stated that they did not come within the scope of the investigation. This leaves only sixty-five letters that came strictly within the field of the inquiry. The question whether a college education had been of benefit to them, in the performance of their duties and in securing advancement, was answered in the affirmative by fifty, and in the negative by seven. To the question whether their college education was of any advantage to them in obtaining a situation, thirty-two answered "yes," and twenty-seven "no." Sixty out of the sixty-five said that, if they had their lives to live over, they would take a college course, for even those who admitted that they would be better off financially if they had not gone to college claimed that whatever they lost in this respect was more than compensated for by the college experience and the increased capacity which it gave them for enjoying life.

This weight of evidence on the side of college education is still further supported by the testimony of a large number of the most successful business men of the country. Mr. Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, declares that "in selecting help, we should give preference to a college-educated man, all other things being equal." Mr. George B. Harris, president of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, gives it as his impression that college men are "better trained and rise more rapidly than persons who have not attended college." Mr. E. C. Simmons, of the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, expresses himself very strongly as being in favor of college education for business men. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, thinks that "under the same environment and with the same opportunities" a college man would win over the man who had not the same advantages. On the other hand, Mr. Henry W. Cramp, of the Cramp Ship-Building Company, declares that "we employ men solely with reference to their capacity for the work which we desire them to do, and it is entirely immaterial to us how, when, or where, or by what kind of process they acquire the education and training that may fit them for their duties." Mr. S. Norvell, president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, affirms that his experience with college men has not been in their favor. "After several years of leisure," he says, "and the independence of a college life, a young man who enters one of our large modern business houses finds himself sadly out of place and out of touch with his surroundings." Mr. Edward Townsend, cashier of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York, considers that the best possible material for the development of the business man is found in the boy of about sixteen years of age who is taken from school without previous experience and trained in business methods.

Mr. Crane, strange to relate, is not convinced by the very opinions that he has himself marshaled, and, tho compelled to admit that the preponderance of evidence is in favor of a college education, he holds to the opinion that the present universities are "a most stupendous mistake, if not a positive injury" to young men who intend to pursue a commercial calling. The business men's testimony he regards as very inconsistent. He declares:

"The truth of the matter is that, when it comes to considering an applicant for a position, few of these gentlemen will be found to pay any attention to the amount of knowledge he may have of Greek, Latin, literature, etc., or care a straw about the mental drill and discipline or the well-rounded character that he may have acquired through a course at college.

"What they are particularly interested in knowing is whether he understands their business and can promote it. This is all that has any weight with them in the selection of help."

Proceeding to a consideration of the cost of a college education, Mr. Crane sums up the different items as follows: Cost of high-school course, $450; cost of college course, $1,600; amount which the student would probably have earned in some business occupation during the seven years spent in high school and college $3,500; amount lost during the first four years of business experience, as compared with the money earned by one who had spent the whole seven years in business, $2,000. Total, $7,550. Mr. Crane continues:

"The whole world is a college, and one who wishes to obtain knowledge will find plenty of opportunities for doing so. . . . . .

"For illustration, take such men as Westinghouse, Edison,

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Cramp, Scott, and hundreds of others that might be mentioned. I contend that the happiness which the most learned college man gets out of life does not compare with that obtained by these men from their business.

"The greatest pleasure a man can have is that which arises from the feeling that he has been a success in a creditable occupation.

"On the contrary, the greatest unhappiness comes from the knowledge that one's life has been a failure, and it seems to me that the more a man has of ordinary education, the more severely will he feel this failure."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE LITERARY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

"THE evolution of the United States has offered, in the course of 1901, a new manifestation of its tireless activity," writes a French critic in *La Revue* (Paris). "While in the economic and social domains labor was receiving an ever-increasing impulse, the bookstore was taking a truly gigantic stride. The great publishing houses were flooding the market with hundreds of thousands of copies of new novels." This campaign of publishers and booksellers, developed with all the American "go ahead," the writer attributes to several causes, the chief of which is described as follows:

"Ranking as the chief industrial, commercial, financial, multimillionaire and billionaire nation, it [the United States] feels the need of arrogating to itself the same intellectual supremacy. In applied sciences, it is the boldest and the most triumphant of inventors; in mechanics and machinery, the most advanced of constructors; in pedagogy, the most zealous of innovators, freeing itself from superannuated methods and giving its most careful attention to the most modern conceptions of instruction and education; . . . its self-love and its ambition aspire still higher; it wishes to attain the summits of art and literature. Only in order to reach these heights, it does not follow slow and sure roads, its nature being to advance straight to its end, reckoning, as in business, the saving of time again. From this it results that the greater part of its artistic and literary productions, at the present time, with a few exceptions, are marked by the hasty pursuit of immediate result which is, in the eyes of Europe, on the contrary, a certain mark of inferiority. When it derogates from the rule dictated by its temperament, it is no longer entirely, absolutely itself; it assimilates foreign qualities, modeling its creations after masters that are common to it and England and through England with Europe; it abdicates, to a great degree, its first originality. Its artists, poets, and prose writers are distinguished, in this case, only by a talent which bear no traces of the true American imprint. Its painters and sculptors are almost all at the present time living in Paris, a few in London or Munich; very few remain in the United States. They seek inspiration in France, England, or Germany. They belong in many respects to either the English or French school. . . . American art has a personal accent only when it is associated with the esthetic exigencies of industry, such as the jewelries of Tiffany, or the architectural innovations of Hunt and of Sullivan."

American literature is rich in classical celebrities, continues the writer—names that testify to incontestable literary vitality and that do not pale before the most brilliant of Europe. Yet all these shining lights whose rays have extended far beyond the American boundaries have preserved only a few reflections of their popularity. These authors, for the most part, found readers for only a certain length of time and in only a limited circle. Of the dime novel, which made its appearance about the middle of the nineteenth century, the author has this to say:

"The reason why dime novels attracted so many thousands of readers was in reality nothing else than the awakening of ideas of adventure, extreme daring, exploring the unknown, measuring himself with the unconquerable, which lies dormant at the bottom of every Yankee brain. The American, in fact, examined closely, is, by origin and temperament, an adventurer. He has preserved under his more modern appearance and clothing the instinct of the trapper, and Wall Street, where he goes to hunt millions, is for him only another far West where scarcely a hundred and fifty years ago he hunted wild animals. An adventurer, he throws himself headlong into speculations; an adventurer again, he explores, like Edison, the mysteries of physics or of chemistry; or, still an adventurer, in company with the Rough Riders, he rushes off to conquer Cuba and becomes President of the republic.

"This spirit of adventure irresistibly draws the Yankee on, he can not withstand it. As in the Scandinavian mythological tales—note that he has ancestors among the first Northmen—he advances toward the heights where dwell the gods that he must conquer. Each one of his thoughts and each one of his acts is a confession of his impatience for adventures, under one form or another."

The same trait dominates his reading, says the writer. American publishers did not lose sight of this when they so skilfully organized the intellectual revolution that has recently taken place. They selected the kind of novel suited to print in the newspapers and advertise in every possible way. No other subject than the historical one would have succeeded. The only book destined to please and intoxicate the masses was the one that thrilled the inmost being of the Yankee adventurer.

There is, however, one kind of American literature that, having had a glorious past, enjoys to-day a brilliant present. It lays claim, among its ancestors, to such illustrious names as Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Bill Nye. "Beside these generals and colonels of 'American humor,' march close ranks of young writers who carry in their belts marshal's batons. The critic follows their works with tenderness and lavish encouragement."

In the midst of the legion, ever increasing, of authors of all sorts who are competing for the hundred editions, are seen many that are, to say the least, mediocre. To the fever of reading corresponds the fever of writing. There is not a young girl, just from school, who does not bring her novel to the publisher. With special reference to the much-advertised popular novel of the present moment, the critic concludes:

"This *bluffism* of the American bookstore not only affects the masses, but exercises a fatal influence over literature. When publishers become quacks, the great drums that are beaten at the doors of their booths must inevitably burst, and serious works suffer in consequence. What is still more to be regretted is that this literature, offered under these conditions, as at a flower-market in which there are plants whose luxuriant foliage is the result of forced growth, becomes confounded with another and different literature, and one of these novels is taken as an example of all. In addition, the authors being themselves in doubt as to just the extent to which they ought to make concessions to the popular taste, the general tendency is toward the lowering of the literary style and impoverishing of the plot. The parting of the good grain and the tares thus devolves upon the critic, who has no interest in it.

"Another regrettable result, one that threatens a real danger, is that true literature, such as recalls Hawthorne or James in the novel, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, and Whitman in poetry, will disappear unperceived in this mounting tide of mediocrity. Rarely, very rarely, do the poets just enumerated find emulators, and for one Edwin Markham, who equals them with 'The Man with the Hoe,' justly ranked among the first by Max Nordau, how many empty rimers! If American publishers continue as they are doing, they can not but reflect discredit upon the literature of their country. Have we not the proof of this in the reception accorded to the latest novel of Henry James, 'The Sacred Fount'? Is he not reproached with being a mere stylist, a *raffiné* of letters?

"Finally, admitting that there are people clearsighted enough to distinguish charlatanical from meritorious literature, there is a serious peril in this plethora of publications and editions which must lead to a morbid intellectual condition. It is already perceptible that works of real value are becoming more and more rare in American catalogs: one looks in vain for new Emersons, new Motleys, new Poes. What will the future be? Such men as Carnegie have in vain given millions for the creation of popular libraries; of what moral and intellectual use will they be, if their shelves are nine-tenths covered only with poor plagiarisms of our Dumas and of our 'Frères de la Côte' of sixty years ago?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

THE assertion of Mr. Carl Snyder in a recent number of *The North American Review*, that America's position in science is a distinctly inferior one, has attracted considerable attention. We have quoted the salient parts of his article and also parts of a reply by Prof. Simon Newcomb, who is not quite so hard on his coworkers. And now comes *The Popular Science Monthly*, which announces editorially that it takes "a more hopeful view of science in America" than that taken by either of these authors. Says the writer:

"Mr. Snyder, for example, commits the obvious fallacy of comparing the productivity of the United States with that of all other nations combined. We can divide the intellectual world into seven groups not very unequal in population—Germany-Austria, Great Britain and its colonies, France and Belgium, the United States, Italy, Spain and Spanish-America, Russia, and a miscellaneous group, including Scandinavia, Holland, and Japan. The scientific rank of these groups is nearly that of the order in which they are given, but even greater credit should be allowed to the German, French, and English, owing to their smaller populations. The United States occupies pretty definitely the middle place, being outclassed by the three great intellectual nations, and surpassing any one of the three groups into which the other nations have been divided. In so far as this is correct, we do approximately our average share of scientific research, about one-seventh of the work of the world.

"It is quite possible that our contemporary position is somewhat better in work actually being accomplished than in reputation. A scientific man does not usually become eminent until ten or twenty years after his work has been accomplished, and the same would naturally hold for a nation. We are likely to think of Darwin, Pasteur, or Helmholtz, and to reproach America for not having produced their equal. But when these men were born and educated the population of the United States was comparatively small, and its intellectual position was admittedly inferior. It is only within the past twenty-five years that true universities have developed in the United States, and positions have been opened that can be occupied by men carrying on scientific research. Those who first availed themselves of these opportunities are only forty or fifty years old, and while they are now doubtless doing their best work, it is not yet recognized outside the ranks of specialists. It is but now that our opportunities for education and research begin to equal those of Germany, and twenty years must be allowed before the harvest can be gathered, and a still longer period before its quality and quantity can be established.

"A careful estimate of America's position in the scientific world must consider the different kinds of scientific work. In the applications of science we probably lead. We have had and have great inventors, and in the progress of engineering, manufactures, agriculture, etc., where the individual is often unrecognized, we are contributing more than our share. If further we divide the pure sciences into nine groups—mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, physiology, botany, and anthropology-psychology—the United States would be doing its share if it excelled in one science. We are clearly inferior to several nations in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and physiology; we are inferior in reputation, but not obviously so in performance, in zoology, botany, and anthropology-psychology; we are probably doing work of greater volume and value than any other nation in astronomy and in geology."

The writer denies that our form of government is detrimental to scientific work, in spite of the favor often shown by aristocracy in foreign countries to science, literature, and art. He says:

"The lack of a hereditary aristocracy and of a single national social center may not in the end be hurtful to science. If the scientific man is consulted as an expert and his advice is followed, he may be willing to forego invitations to dinner and the patronage of society. Members of the Cabinet and of the Congress had formerly more time to cultivate the society of men of science than at present, and perhaps men of science could then also better spare the time. The scientific men under the Government are now more highly regarded than ever before. Some years ago they were looked upon as seekers after public patronage and viewed with a certain suspicion. Now they are treated as members of the Government, not less essential than officers of the army. In a recent debate in the Senate on the organization of a new department of commerce, no Senator was able to say to what political party the present head of the bureau of labor belongs, but all agreed that his advice was of special importance in framing the bill. When the Government employs skilled experts in all departments, it no longer requires the advice of an academy of sciences. We should like to see the National Academy entrusted with certain definite functions, and we should like to see scientific men treated with even greater respect than at present, but on the whole the necessary conditions of a democracy and of an age of specialization do not seem to be unfavorable to scientific work."

IS FEAR MENTAL OR PHYSICAL?

THE psychological cause of fear is studied by Mr. Camille Mélinand. In the *Revue* (Paris) he states that fear is of a complex nature, characterized by a sensation of painful emotion, of suffering, with a tendency to run away. The immediate cause seems to be physiological, because the heart beats more rapidly, the throat is constricted, and the limbs are, as it were, paralyzed. "The psychologist," says M. Mélinand, "thinks that fear is a sensation which produces these physical disturbances. It is the reverse which is true." A man whose heart does not beat hard can not be said to be afraid. He adds:

"The real order of things is not therefore what it is believed to be: (1) Vision of danger; (2) emotion; (3) corporal disturbances. It is really (1) vision of danger; (2) corporal disturbances; (3) emotion. . . . Therefore the true question is: What is the cause of these physical disturbances which create fear."

Following this line of argument, the writer states that the cause of fear is within us; in fact, if we are ignorant of danger we do not fear it. Therefore fear is an idea which is always superinduced by expectation. For instance, we travel in a railway-car; we hear a rumbling noise behind us; we imagine that a collision will take place; we are afraid.

Cases of fear may be divided into four classes: Fear of death, fear of the unknown, fear of physical suffering, fear of emotions. We are afraid of joy as well as of pain; but the event which produces fear is always a shock, a physical or mental commotion. The typical case of fear is that of the man, sentenced to death, expecting to be either beheaded or pardoned at any moment. This demonstrates that the expectation of a shock creates fear, even if the shock is not painful. We are instinctively afraid of receiving congratulations, of facing an audience to be applauded, and the like.

The true sense of fear is the sense of hearing; we hear a suspicious noise and we are afraid. Sight has very little to do with fear, because when we see a thing we realize the exact nature of the danger. The sense of smell, however, particularly in animals, plays a large part in fear. The only thing necessary to produce fear is a shock, an intense surprise. The fact that we may be afraid after the danger is over, altho apparently contradictory, is readily explained. We simply realize the magnitude of the danger which we have escaped, and we go through the whole event in our minds, imagining what our sensations would have been. Then the shock is produced and we experience fear. To quote again:

"We find everywhere the fear of shock. Why are we afraid of death? It is obvious that it is on account of the immense shock which we think hidden behind this mysterious word. What scares us is the transition, vaguely understood, from life to death, the fall in the dark, the violent shock. There is also

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the fear of the unknown, the fear of pain; but at the bottom there is the expectation of shock. . . . . .

"The explanation will be readily understood. On one side fear is a deep corporal trouble, an *ensemble* of organic sensations. This is the first fact. On the other side, fear is instigated by the expectation of a shock. Now, when we expect a shock what happens? Precisely this—our whole organism prepares itself for this shock. Our whole being assumes the attitude that is the most convenient to repel it or to sustain it with the least possible damage: the arterial, the respiratory, and the muscular systems are modified so as to render the adaptation as perfect as possible. Hence the complex organic sensations of which fear is only a confused expression."

The author concludes by asserting that his hypothesis shows that man, like all human beings, is merely a creature of habit. Adaptation to our surroundings constitutes our normal state. "When this adaptation is perfect, when there is no rupture of equilibrium, no shock takes place. Therefore there is no fear." *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECT OF ELECTRIC WAVES ON THE BRAIN.

THAT the brain may act like the "coherer" used as a receiver in wireless telegraphy is asserted by Mr. A. F. Collins, who describes his experiments in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 22). Mr. Collins was first led to believe that the brain is sensitive to electric waves by the common assertion of nervous persons that they can "feel the electricity" of a distant thunder-storm. He says:

"Upon the barometric readings of an old gentleman I once knew, who foretold approaching storms with an accuracy equal to the best meteorological apparatus by means of his 'bad leg,' as he called it, I formulated the opinion that the connection between the storms and his bodily self was real,—in fact, as real as tho he and his enemy were connected by a metallic conductor. . . . . .

"After observing the case just cited, I studied many similar ones, some less marked, others more serious, and finally one came under my notice that had a tragic ending.

"A little girl of eight years, residing in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, during the month of August became *apparently* frightened as the heavy disruptive discharges of an electrical storm approached, and as the terrific crashes sounded simultaneously with the flashes she was thrown into convulsions, and when a moment later the lightning struck a house a quarter of a mile distant, the child expired. Now see: it was not the lightning that killed the child, and, in my opinion, it was not fright, but a deeper, far more subtle agency, and in this there is food for thought. The coroner did his duty in returning the verdict that her death was caused by 'shock and convulsions, due to fright.' On the surface of the post-mortem and in view of the fact that at the time nothing was known absolutely concerning the action of electric waves on brain matter, his statement was perfectly justifiable. The daily papers said the child was suffering from heart trouble, but this I ascertained was incorrect. I then formed the hypothesis that not only in this, but in every case the waves acted on the brain-cells first and the other physiological effects followed as a natural sequence; and I believed then, before I made the tests, as I do now, that the fright exhibited by the little girl was only an outward physical expression of the change registered by the cells, and that the real cause could be logically attributed to the peculiarly strained tension of the brain matter, and that death was the secondary product of this result."

Mr. Collins's method of experimentation, which he describes in detail, consisted in measuring the electrical resistance of the brain before and during the impact of the electrical waves. The "coherers," or tubes filled with metal-filings, used in wireless telegraphy, become better conductors under the influence of the waves, owing probably to cohesion of the particles; and it was found that the brain substance seems to behave in the same way. Mr. Collins used the brains of dead animals and also of the human subject, and he experimented on a living cat. He states his conclusions as follows:

"From the foregoing results, I have tried to establish these facts (1) that electric waves emitted by lightning produce cohesion of the brain-cells; (2) that cohesion takes place in brain matter when in the living state as well as immediately succeeding death; (3) that cohesion of the brain is manifested physiologically through the nervous system and not by direct action; (4) that which is often defined as fear is due to the action of electric waves on the brain; (5) that the brain-cells are more violently affected than the brain-fibers; (6) that this condition prevails when the brain-cells or the nervous system, or both, are in a state of disorder; and, finally, (7) that the long electrical waves propagated by the disruptive discharge of lightning may produce distinct symptoms, and which may, under certain conditions, result in death."

Commenting on Mr. Collins's result, *The Electrical World and Engineer* says editorially:

"It opens avenues by which the obscure subject of telepathy may be logically reached, as well as the possibilities in the horizon of electrotherapy. The only danger lies in drawing conclusions too hastily. Electric waves permeate all matter, except the best electric conductors. In permeating and traversing matter, these waves must produce some effect, however small it may be. The brain of an animal, regarded as a mass of material, is capable of being traversed to some extent by electric waves, and such waves as may traverse it must produce some effect in transit, however small the effect may be. The only question is, to what extent do the waves permeate it, and how much influence can they produce? The influence might be very considerable, and yet be of such a nature as not to become manifested, either objectively or subjectively. Or the influence produced by the electromagnetic waves passing through the substance of the brain upon that substance might be so infinitesimally small as to produce no significant effect."

After calling attention to the fact that the results may have been due to the experimenter's method of inserting metallic conductors into the brain to measure the resistance, the writer concludes as follows:

"We think that, broadly speaking, electromagnetic waves must produce some effect on the brain, and that possibly these effects may be very appreciable under certain favorable conditions; also that Mr. Collins may have observed some of these effects. Such experiments should be made with the greatest care. The more such experiments are made, and the greater care that is taken in making them, the more interesting and valuable the results will be. Meanwhile, if any persons are found to be in real danger of their lives from electric waves in thunder-storms, as Mr. Collins believes is sometimes the case, the right thing to do is to shut them up during the storms in a tightly closed metal box, with a grating ventilator, just as we shut up the receiving coherer in the neighborhood of wireless telegraph-sending apparatus. We fear, however, that the demand for such thunder-storm electric shelters is not likely to be sufficient to render the business of their manufacture profitable."

Man as an Incarnation.—People of a materialistic frame of mind, to whom man is but a machine, says an editorial writer in *The Hospital*, are apt to put on one side all that can not be weighed and measured as not only inexplicable or unthinkable, but as quite beyond the range of reasonable discussion. Such people are advised to attend a meeting of the Society for Psychical Research for "a change of scene." What they will see is thus described:

"There they will find people, quite as convinced as they are of their own sanity, and quite as content as they can possibly be with the correctness of their own interpretation of things, asserting the most astounding propositions, without turning a hair. To those who are so self-centered as to think that there is something cranky about all who do not see as they do, it is a wholesome awakening to find good, solid, comfortable, and respectable

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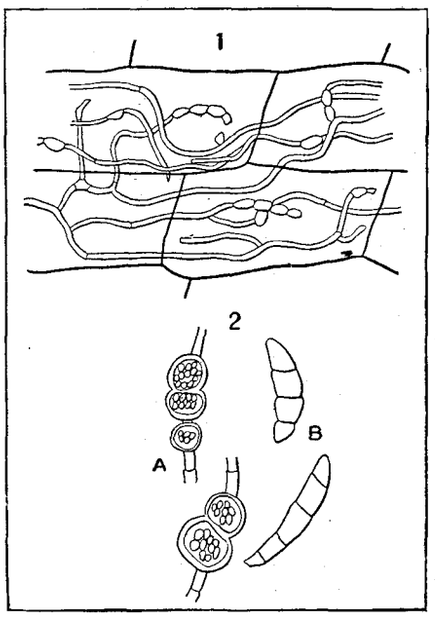
people believing in telepathy as a thing indisputable, and holding that man, as we see him engaged in his various more or less ignoble pursuits, in the city and elsewhere, is but the incarnation of one little bit of himself as he exists in an intangible and ethereal form. At the last meeting of the Psychical Research Society, Dr. Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., said that he did not hold that the whole of any one of us was incarnated in their terrestrial bodies; certainly not in childhood: more, but perhaps not so very much more, in adult life. What was manifest was only a definite portion of a much larger whole. What the rest was doing during the years spent here he did not know. Perhaps it was asleep; but probably, he said, it was not entirely asleep with men of genius, nor perhaps was it all completely inactive with people called mediums. Now to the modern materialist all this is absolute 'rot.' Yet Dr. Lodge is not exactly a man to pooh-pooh. Indeed, may not the immaterialists retort that this is a Christian country and that our very religion teaches us not to weigh and measure too exactly? Again, Roentgen, Tesla, and Marconi have of late been giving many shocks to old ideas. At any rate, this is clear, that we must not too rigidly put outside the bounds of sanity belief in the unthinkable. It is a queer world, and which half of it is sane appears still undecided."

ARE POTATOES ABNORMAL GROWTHS?

THAT the potato is not a natural organ of the plant on which it grows, but is an abnormal growth or excrescence due to the action of a fungus, is asserted by M. Noël Bernard, a French botanist. According to this theory, the tuber belongs in the same class with the puff-ball, the May-apple, and the oak-gall. He supports his assertion by the fact that the tubers will not form unless a certain fungus is also present in the soil. M. Bernard's discoveries are described to the readers of *La Nature* (February 1) by M. Henri Coupin. Potatoes gathered for planting, he reminds us, have a resting period of several months, after which vegetation is resumed. Even in well-aired and well-lighted cellars where they are kept, the "eyes" develop and send out stalks. Cultivators are careful to allow this first development to take place normally, for cultivation succeeds well only when these sprouted eyes are planted. For a period of thirty to forty days after planting the stalks grow, and put out leaves and flower-buds, while other buds in the lower part of the stalks push out underground stems. In May the terminal buds of these stems cease to throw out sprouts. They become hypertrophied and form tubers in which the larger part of the nourishment sent to them is stored up. The aerial buds are now almost completely arrested in their growth. M. Coupin continues as follows:



1. Fungus (Fusarium) that causes the formation of potatoes.
2. Fusarium. *a*, Chamydospores; *b*, spores.

"We see that these two periods are characterized by two different modes of growth of the young buds. This must be attributed not to an alteration of condition in certain buds, but to a general modification of the state of the plant, of which the tuberculization of the terminal buds is the essential symptom.

"The causes of these modifications may be ascertained by a microscopic study of the roots. We shall see that in the second period these are surrounded by the filaments—the mycelium—of a fungus of the genus *Fusarium*. This is never absent. It also exists normally in the skin of the tubers, but not in the interior. This fusarium easily lives as a saprophyte in various culture mediums. For example, it infects dung rapidly and throughout its whole mass. It may be noted that frequently in the cultivation of the potato dung is utilized by placing it around each seed-potato. This method, which is recommended by Parmentier, is evidently very favorable to the propagation of the mycelium.

"The roots of the potato are long and ramified and their development is very rapid; they grow in all directions away from the seed-tubercle; infection is consequently irregular. . . . This irregularity explains the irregularity noticed by all cultivators in the formation of the new tubers. M. Bernard desires to find out whether, by insuring an earlier and more regular infection of the roots, he would make the yield earlier and less variable. To this end he raised two lots of potatoes under the same conditions, except that to one he added the fungus in abundance, while in the other he allowed the roots to be infected only by some filaments occurring at the surface of the tuber. In the former case he obtained a crop that was larger, earlier, and more regular. There is thus plainly a relation between the production of the tubers and the infection of the roots.

"These ideas explain several facts relative to the introduction of the potato into Europe—facts that have never been fully cleared up before.

"It must be noted that the fusarium exists on the tubers but not on the seeds. Now the introduction of the potato into Europe was by the tubers; by their means it was cultivated from the outset, and it seems that the method of cultivation by seed was not thought of until the plant was so largely grown and so highly esteemed that the production of new varieties was sought. At the outset, then, the fungus must have been introduced and acclimated at the same time as the plant. The history of the first attempt at growth from the seed is little known. Nevertheless there is in existence a document on the subject whose age gives it interest. Charles de l'Escluse, who was probably the first to cultivate the potato in Germany, at the end of the sixteenth century, and who aided in making it known by distributing tubers and seeds, reports in his 'Rariorum Plantarum Historia' [History of Rare Plants] that 'we must rely, for the conservation of the species, on the tubers alone.' The seeds that he sent to his friends sprouted perfectly, but the plants produced flowers and no tubers. E. Rose, who cites this passage from L'Escluse's work, notes properly that it is of great interest. Nowadays things occur differently. Those farmers who make the potato a special object of cultivation use the seed, but generally the plants obtained during the first year have no tubers and do not flower. A large number of the varieties that are now raised have thus originated from seed, and they, as well as the others, are found to be infected with the fusarium. It was, then, only after the fusarium was acclimated as well as the plant that we could obtain from seed the result that we desired, and that the tuberculization appeared to be hereditary."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Do Animals Think?—Notwithstanding the tendency of recent students to deny that the mental processes of animals are in any way comparable to man's, L. T. Sprague answers this query in the affirmative in *The Outlook* (January). He says:

"Romanes, whose studies in this field have been most profound and comprehensive, has found unquestionable evidence that they [animals] possess every one of the emotional faculties of man, excepting those only which refer to morals. But others have even found traces of this, and Herbert Spencer, the great philosopher of evolution, while boldly denying religious sensibilities to all tribes of men, traces the genesis of religion itself. Indeed, evolutional psychologists now assure us that mind was born of feeling—in Huxley's phraseology there was an 'evolution of intellect from sense.' Where now shall theologians draw the line below which soul is not? But however all this may be, we may fairly conclude with Romanes that 'there has been no interruption of the developmental process in course of psycho-

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logical history; but that the mind of man, like the mind of animals—and indeed like everything else in the domain of living nature—has been evolved. For these considerations show not only that on analogical grounds any such interruption may be held as in itself improbable, but also that there is nothing in the constitution of the human mind incompatible with the supposition of its having been slowly evolved, seeing that not only in the case of every individual life, but also during the whole history of our species, the human mind actually *does* undergo and *has* undergone the process in question.' Nor is there any loss to ethics here, as some have feared. For at the very most, the psychological distance between us and those animals which serve and obey and fear us is not great as space and time are measured by the student of cosmology, and if it teaches us anything, the new science teaches us a broader charity, a loftier justice, and a deeper friendship toward our speechless kindred."

RIFTS IN THE POLAR ICE-CAP OF MARS.

THE changing polar caps of the planet Mars, generally believed to consist of ice or snow which melts in the warm season, have been known almost as long as the planet has been under telescopic observation. But it was not until 1884 that dark lines were noticed in the caps during their breaking up, and the phenomenon was not generally discussed until a dozen years later. Percival Lowell has been studying these "rifts" from his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., and he contributes an account of his results to *Popular Astronomy* (March). Says Mr. Lowell:

"If the rifts were fortuitous phenomena they required no particular explanation. Lack of local habitation meant that the cap rested upon practically level ground, and its melting in one spot rather than in another might be due to local variations of climate from year to year just as we have cold winters in America coincident with warm ones in Europe or vice versa. The moment it was recognized that the spots where disintegration advanced beyond that of its neighbors were always the same, it became clear that the character of the ground lay at the bottom of the transformation. The rifts were places where the locale for some reason or other favored an early disappearance of snow. The question then arose, what would favor such a state of things, and is a matter of physics and natural history. On earth a large body of water might account for it, or a lower tract of country. But bodies of water are excluded in the case of Mars: first, by the impossibility that bodies of water of sufficient shallowness to evaporate completely in summer should be solidly frozen during the long Martian winter, and, secondly, by the more obvious fact that long and slender lines, such as the rifts showed themselves to be, can not, by virtue of their appearance, be oceans or seas. Thought turns, therefore, to solid ground for an explanation. Here it stands confronted by an equal difficulty. If a lower level were responsible for the phenomenon, this would mean, in the case of Mars, a very considerable depression, much greater than it would mean on the earth. For to produce a difference in temperature of one degree a much greater height is necessary there than here. So much follows at once from the less mass of that planet. Warmth at varying altitudes on the surface of the earth depends, other things being equal, on the density of the air due to greater or less height above sea-level. The air simply acts the part of a blanket, and the lower parts of the earth's surface being the most provided with clothes are the warmest. A cooling which a mile of ascent would bring about on earth would take nearly three miles of travel skyward to accomplish on Mars, and similarly downward, for warmth. If, then, the melting along the rifts was due to the initial depth of these depressions they must needs be immense chasms, like those which the streets of our great cities are soon to become. If so, they could hardly fail to accumulate huge glaciers during the long Arctic winter night. Instead, therefore, of being the first places to melt, they would infallibly be the last. Difference of elevation, then, viewed as an explanation, breaks down when closely scanned. I pondered over this in the past and finally gave the problem up as insoluble."

But in the spring of 1891 it was discovered that in the place of the rifts, after the snow had melted, appeared the curious double lines generally known as canals. The identification, Mr. Lowell tells us, has been made a number of times, altho it is not a simple matter, by any means, owing to the "tilt" of the planet's poles. Says the author:

"The fact, once seized, tells us something more about the rift. The rift has this self-evident characteristic, that the snow melts off it before the like happens to the surrounding land. It also turns out to be a canal in embryo. It therefore has the general characteristics of the canals. Now all the knowledge we have been able to glean from their behavior about the constitution of the canals is that they are vegetation phenomena. They are seasonal in their habit and develop and disappear in the manner and at the time a flora would. The moment we look at the rifts in this light, the difficulty of interpretation vanishes at once. If there were strips of vegetation in the midst of the desert that underlies the polar cap, such vegetation would make its presence known by appearing as rifts in the snow-field. Such would be the case for the following reason. The life of plants has this in common with the life of animals, that their vital processes both generate heat. The fact was not recognized as true of plants until long after it was well known of animals. Indeed, the discovery that plants give out heat in growing is of comparatively recent detection. It is now, however, just as certainly known as that all animals, even the most cold-blooded, do. Now mark what this entails. Plants can grow in the snow. Of so much we are cognizant on earth. Once started growing in the snow they help themselves to yet further advance, for the heat evolved in growing, instead of being wasted on the surrounding air, melts the coverlid of snow about them, and gives them greater scope for action. Once launched the process goes on in geometric progression. The launching is done by the simple arrival of the proper time of year. This compels the initial step. The recurrent warmth of spring melts the frozen coverlid a little, sets free the water the vegetation needs, adds the fillip of a more genial temperature, and the plant, feeling the favorable influence, responds and is quickened into life. After that it looks after itself. . . . . .

"Reversely, the identity of rift with canal affords further ground for believing that the canals are vegetal, that they are floral phenomena; and the corroboration is of considerable cogency, since the test of the truth of a theory is even more evidenced by its capacity to explain facts arising subsequent to its enunciation than by its fitting the facts known at the time of its promulgation. It is fashioned to suit the one: it is quite independent of the other."

Wireless Telegraphy's Latest Feat.—The daily press announces that the steamship *Philadelphia*, of the American Line, on her latest westward trip across the Atlantic, kept in touch with the wireless-telegraph station in England for more than 2,000 miles of her course. Intelligible messages were exchanged for more than 1,000 miles; but at the last the signals consisted only of the letter S—the same that was used by Marconi in his transatlantic experiments. Another steamer in the wake of the *Philadelphia* failed to receive the signals—a fact that shows, as Mr. Marconi asserts, that he has succeeded in making a transmitting instrument that will affect only the one receiver to which it is "tuned."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NEW form of arc-lamp invented by Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, and described in *La Nature*, has hollow carbons through which runs a current of water. They are thus kept cool, so that one may touch them without getting burned, while ordinary arc-light carbons reach a temperature of 3000°. The energy wasted as heat is thus much less, and the carbons are used up less rapidly. The lamp will probably be largely used in medicine, especially in the phototherapy of Dr. Finsen.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.—"M. Moissan has already obtained very small diamonds," says *Cosmos*, "by heating carbon under very high pressures. Several chemists have endeavored to extend his experiments and to produce stones of commercial size. It is well known that they are employed in large quantities in drilling, and this would probably be their chief use. Dr. Ludwig, of Berlin, describes in the *Chemiker Zeitung* some new experiments made by him along this line. He heated carbon in an atmosphere of inert gas, in an iron flask raised to a high temperature by the electric arc. Bits the size of a pea were obtained, having the hardness and the crystalline form of a diamond. The crystals had a gray tint that makes them worthless for jewelry, but their use in drills would seem to be promising."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE BIBLE PRIMARILY A RELIGIOUS BOOK?

IN "Divine Dual Government, A Key to Many Mysteries," recently published in London, the author, W. Woods Smyth, who is a fellow of the Medical Society of London, takes a very startling position from which to combat the evolutionary philosophy and the Higher Criticism. This position is that the Bible is not primarily a book of religion, but "a book of law, history, and philosophy, with a correlated religion." In this connection he quotes Charles Kingsley, who said: "My brethren, have you ever noticed that the Bible says very little about religion, and that it never speaks well of religious people?"

"Christianity," the author says, "is not a system of religion *as commonly understood.* It belongs as much to biological science, and to the science of law and government; and the reason why we have hitherto had no satisfactory system of theology is because the Bible has been interpreted from the standpoint of man's naturally, but falsely, religious and pagan heart."

The author illustrates his view that the Scriptures form an unerring guide in medical and biological science by a study of the sanitary code of the Hebrews. He says:

"The Mosaic code contained the most useful principles of our sanitary laws, and distinctly recognized the terrible microbe. Thus every vessel, with its contents, in the houses of the dead that was *uncovered* became 'unclean.' Then we have all procedures of notification and inspection, all the principles of separation and isolation, of aseption in the numerous washings and purification by water and by fire, and of antiseption in the use of perfumes and odors in the tabernacle and temple containing cinnamon and cassia, substances more powerful than eucalyptus, more effective than carbolic acid for diffused disinfection."

Again, the use of unleavened bread during the Passover is shown to be in accord with the precepts of modern medical science. Bouchard is quoted to the effect that "the process of baking, altho it has interrupted the fermentation of the dough, does not stop it altogether, and this fermentation reappears when moisture and temperature are again favorable to it; and from this are formed acetic and butyric acids, levein, tyrosin, and phenol." The author adds:

"It is obvious that a complete interruption to the formation of elements like these, poisonous in their nature, must conduce to health; especially when we remember the degenerative changes which attend the prolonged use of yeast or leaven itself. Therefore we have good reason to believe that this legal enactment given by the Lord to Israel was designed, among other things, to prevent or arrest disease changes by the complete destruction of certain microbes, with the alkaloids they produce, at the critical period of the springtime of the year."

It is, however, as a book of laws that the Bible stands preeminent, according to the author. By his theory of a divine dual government, both moral and legal, he attempts to explain most of the problems which have vexed theology. Of the two "independent sciences," as Bluntschli calls law and ethics, Mr. Smyth writes:

"They arise nearly together, run side by side, are often in unison and harmony, and again often in opposition; and in the course of time, moral government lifts a section of mankind above all the strictures of legal government, while another section remains under its power. Hitherto the government of God has been regarded as under one system only, and has usually been expounded as a system of 'moral government.' This has had the effect of leaving many difficulties of Biblical revelation and of divine Providence, both in the course of human history and in the individual experience of every-day life, in deep mystery and without explanation."

The theory of "divine dual government" is shown to reconcile such conflicts as that between natural and revealed religion and between legal and moral justice as exemplified in sacrifice and the Atonement. In the former discussion, an interesting passage occurs which sweepingly denies the conclusion of modern science that monotheism has evolved from polytheism. The author says:

"In the light of all the evidence accessible to our research, the honest mind can not accept any or all of the theories, be they ghostly, mythological, or relating to other natural sources, as interpreting for us religious phenomena at the dawn of history. For a progressive evolution—*in the natural order of events*—from polytheism to monotheism, we have no reliable evidence whatever—no, not in all the earth. Speculations of ancient philosophers at periods subsequent to the age of Revelation are not evidence, inasmuch as the contact between the East and West is now known to have been much more intimate than was formerly supposed. Instead of progress, we have mostly retrogression, even to the passing hour, which witnesses idols, with candles burning before them, in Anglican churches of London!"

The author's conclusion of the whole matter is, that the Bible is not a distinctly religious book, because it touches upon every element in man's nature:

"The whole revelation of the Lord when rightly apprehended gathers up heart and mind and soul, intellect, feeling, and emotion, into an offering made by the living fire of love, undying and unquenchable unto God."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN GERMANY.

IN the course of a recent debate in the Reichstag, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, attention was drawn to the spread of "Christian Science" in Berlin, and a question was addressed to the Government with regard to the possibility of combating the movement by means of state interference. This incident has led to some discussion in the press. It is stated that the Berlin branch of the Christian Scientists' Association is presided over by two German ladies, assisted by two American and one German teacher, who deliver lectures on the doctrines of the association in English and German. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) has devoted a leading article to this subject. It is here given in full:

"Wonderful things, wonderful in the true sense of the word, occupied the attention of the Common Council yesterday. The affair relates to various mental disorders which have become epidemic. There have always been children, fools, and especially women, ready to take oath of allegiance to the supernatural power of the new prophet and to place more trust in obvious imbecility than in sound sense. It can not, therefore, cause much surprise that the humbug of the 'metaphysical healing art' should find its way from the New World to Europe and gain adherents even among so skeptical a people as that of the German capital. It is without precedent that a religious body of like character should find quarters in the municipal gymnasium. This has been the case in the 'Metropole der Intelligenz,' and there followed, in consequence, yesterday, in the 'Rothen Hause,' an animated discussion concerning Mrs. Eddy and her adepts of this place.

"If the walls of the Charlottenburg Castle could speak, many interesting stories would be learned of how, with the cooperation of Frederick William II., the philosopher's stone was found, the elixir of life brewed, and Cagliostro exercised his arts. There was also a society in existence in William Street, where for fifty years spirits were exorcised by signal victories of prayer, and the Prussian ambassador, Count Brassier de St. Simon, never sent his reports to his Government without first consulting his spiritual medium. A few earnest men have recently taken the trouble to expose a 'Flower Medium.' Ye gods, to-day will an impostor be disposed of, and to-morrow will his successor find crowds of followers! Not once in official and court circles did table-tipping ever receive any encouragement: 'But, I swear to you, Excellency, the table moved,' insisted a courtier, one day, in response to the skeptical smile of Alexander von Humboldt. 'But, naturally, it followed the leader.'

"Here, what with table-tippings, spirit-rappings, and flying

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ham-bones, together with the fourth dimension, affairs can no longer be properly transacted; every new miracle that is discovered finds credulous souls ready to be astonished. If legal proceedings have taken place in Berlin and Potsdam over the exorcising of demons and prayers for the dead, why should faith-healing be wondered at? Hysterical women and weak-minded men are not so rare as to preclude the possibility of witnesses appearing for the healing power of the new method. In many cases faith is shown to be an efficacious, if not a lasting, means against many evils. It is, however, immaterial whether a mad woman believes herself cured, because a physician has kneaded her body with his knees, whether an imbecile at the bidding of a prelate goes walking barefooted in wet grass, or whether a novelty-mad person swallows a nostrum, or drinks sugar-water made after a Latin recipe, or is prayed over for diphtheria. The cases where the 'method' has been without effect or of injurious effect are not related. But where recovery results there springs up a new martyr for the 'Truth.'

"The history of medicine as well as charlatanry is too rich in striking proofs of the power of faith or superstition even in enlightened times, to permit the hope that the time will come when new miracle-workers will cease to have a throng of followers. This hope must remain unfounded while mysticism is amalgamated with the material nature, as formerly with the 'Königsberger' bigots and apparently now with the 'metaphysical healing art' of the American woman, Mrs. Eddy. But how comes it that the city of Berlin should seem in some sort to accredit this new impulse by conceding to it the use of her houses? How is it possible that the director of a city gymnasium should not see through this charlatanry? How can a member of a school board be so unobservant to what is going on in the world as to learn nothing of such occurrences and not to put a stop to them? It is to be regretted that the municipal administration should have tolerated these disorders for months, thus rendering yesterday's conference necessary.

"However, faith-healing is now, as far as the municipal authorities are concerned, a thing of the past. There are no more rooms in Berlin grammar-schools for the 'spiritual healing cure.' The verdict of the common council, yesterday, is a wholesome warning for the future, one that will perhaps have a desired effect upon the municipal officers. Eddyism prevails to-day in Germany as formerly did spiritualism or the water of Lourdes. It is high time that a halt was called. The Berlin town-councillors have done their duty. But physicians, teachers, the press, and all friends of enlightenment have still more than enough to do for the spiritual welfare of rational souls."

The Christian Science Sentinel (Boston), noting with satisfaction the spread of its tenets in Germany, declares:

"We shall patiently await the outcome in Germany, well knowing that when the Emperor and his subjects shall come to understand that Christian Science is none other than the true religion of the Gospels, is based wholly on the Word of God, and is but carrying out, in an especial way, the teaching and life-work of the Founder of Christianity, opposition to its establishment in Germany, as elsewhere, will cease.

"We deeply trust that the Germans who are now opposing Christian Science will give its claims a fair and sincere investigation; that they will satisfy themselves of its wonderful healing and sin-destroying works; having done this in an understanding way, Christian Scientists will be content to abide the issue."

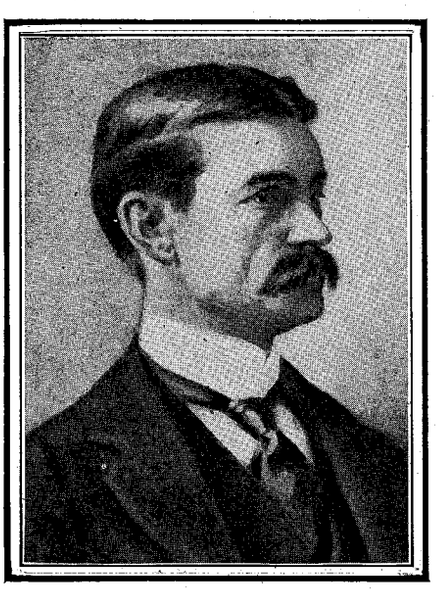
Mr. W. D. McCrackan, the well-known Christian Science propagandist of New York, believes that the unpopularity of Christian Science in official circles in Germany has been largely due to the attempts that have been made to induce the Emperor to confound it with "faith cure," "spiritualism," and "obscurantism" of various forms. Mrs. F. T. Seal, the principal of the Berlin Christian Science Institute, takes similar ground, and in a letter to the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* insists that "the teaching of Christian Science has not the least connection with what was formerly known as faith cure (*Gesundbeten*)."

Regarding the present strength of Christian Science in Germany, Mr. McCrackan makes the following official statement (in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*):

"The First Church of Christ Scientists (*Erste Kirche Christi des Scientisten*), in Berlin, was organized some time ago with the customary permission of the authorities, and the notices of services are published every week in the Berlin newspapers. There is also a Christian Science reading-room, which is announced at all the services, and a Berlin Christian Science Institute. What is true of Berlin is true of other cities of the German empire, such as Hanover, Dresden, Heidelberg, Cannstatt, etc., namely, Christian Scientists have been entirely free to worship God as they saw fit. Since Christian Science practise consists of prayer, advanced to a realization of the omnipotence of God over all evil, it is, of course, absurd to speak of making such prayer 'illegal.' When the subject of Christian Science came up in the German Reichstag the other day a word of deep wisdom was spoken by the imperial secretary of state, when he said: 'I earnestly warn against using the power of the state against such things.' It is certain that whoever truly understands Christian Science can not but hope to see its benefits extended to all mankind."—"*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST."

ATTITUDE OF WAGE-EARNERS TOWARD THE CHURCH.

PROF. WALTER A. WYCKOFF, of Princeton University, whose chronicle of his eighteen months' experience as a day-laborer among wage-earners is still fresh in the public mind, has been giving his impressions on the religious attitude of workingmen, and he finds this attitude first of all one of indifference, —"an indifference which shows itself, among other ways, in an almost total neglect of church services." On this point he writes (in *The Churchman*, New York, February 15):



WALTER A. WYCKOFF.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"I am told that in the East End of London less than five per cent. of the working population ever enter a church. There may be a larger proportion of churchgoers among the wage-earners in the chief American cities, yet I should judge, from my own very limited experience, that, if any, it is but little larger. We may accept it as indisputably true that the body of wage-workers are outside the church and completely indifferent to it. In contrast with this fact is the interesting one that the Roman Church has retained its hold upon those among the workers who have come under its influence."

But indifference is only one factor in the wage-workers' feeling toward religion. To this must be added an element of class sentiment. Professor Wyckoff declares that during his life among the workers he "received no impressions stronger than those that resulted from class feeling." He continues:

"Regarded from this point of view, the church is a 'capitalistic institution.' A good thing it undoubtedly is for those who can afford it, but it is maintained by the well-to-do, and, together with its religious features, it provides the facilities of a social club, in the atmosphere of which most working-people would feel little at home. In its sympathies, as well as its structure, it is essentially 'capitalistic,' and ignorant, moreover, of the real life of the people and of their hopes and aims. So think multitudes of the wage-earners.

"Indifference describes the attitude in general, and there is an

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added prejudice on the part of those who are becoming self-conscious as a class, and finally there is open and bitter hostility to the church among the relatively few who are frankly revolutionary in their views. Nothing in the present order of things so stirs the anger of the revolutionists as the presence of the church. He hates the existing political machinery as being a means of effecting the continued political slavery of his class, and he hates the capitalistic system as one of economic slavery, under which there continues a legal exploiting of his fellows, but, most of all, he hates Christianity as an organized hypocrisy for effecting the intellectual slavery of mankind. Saturated as he is with the revolutionary doctrines of 'the materialist conception of history' and 'the expropriation of surplus value,' his fight is a fight to the death with all capitalism and all supernaturalism."

The indifference and antipathy of the workers, declares Professor Wyckoff, can be overcome only by a "ministry of reconciliation," which shall bring home to every wage-earner a consciousness of the fact that the church is his friend and is fighting his battle. The writer concludes:

"Individuals are influenced in all manner of ways, but a class is reached only through its interests. Lord Rosebery once ventured the prediction that 'the politics of the future are the politics of the poor,' and it is a no more hazardous prophecy to add that 'the church of the future is the church of the poor.' This does not imply the necessity of a partizan position in favor of wage-earners in all political and industrial issues; it is meant to point simply to the wisdom of recognizing the economic facts of the present and of acting accordingly. Most observers of the business world will agree that the combination of capital under centralized and efficient administration is become a necessary feature of modern industry. We may regret the necessity and we may favor a high degree of governmental control of centralized enterprises, but we are ceasing to doubt its inevitability. And yet there is equal necessity for the combination and organization of labor; and when we examine their history, we find that, in the growth of these groups of organized wage-earners, from rudimentary local democracies to national bodies under representative administration, and in their relations with organized capital, there are being worked out, not theoretically but actually, some of the most vital problems of our times.

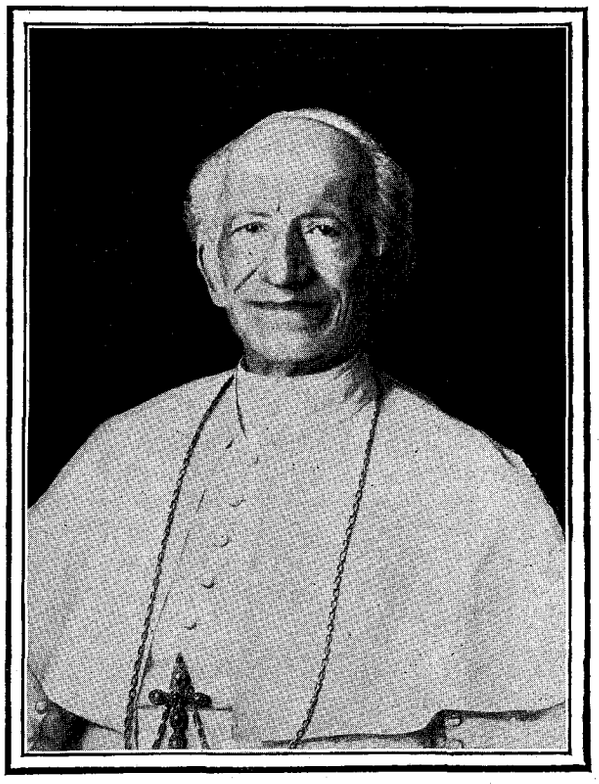
"Here, without going further, are facts enough. The church that first recognizes them, and, with intelligent understanding of the needs involved, interests itself actively in behalf of organized labor, will accomplish much in winning back the alienated wage-earners and in fulfilling its mission of reconciliation in preaching the Gospel to the poor."

The Churchman, commenting editorially on Professor Wyckoff's article, expresses belief that the antagonism of the working class is directed not so much against religion or the church as against "a perversion of religion and of Christ's ideal of the church." It continues:

"Are churchmen of to-day, as we know them, really in sympathy with the wage-earner, with his hopes, with his aims, with his outlook on life? Of course we all say we are, but to sympathize we must know, and to sympathize we must love. Where the wage-earner finds that knowledge and that love, the response is quick and hearty, as those who have worked in our settlements, cared for that work and learned to love it, know. There are, Mr. Wyckoff tells us, and our own experience would bear out the view, relatively few who are hostile to Christianity, fewer we should say proportionately than among the academically educated. The Anarchist may hate Christianity itself. His kingdom first and last is of this world and he hates all supernaturalism. But religion, in some form, however crude, is more apt to be a reality to those for whom life is real and earnest than it is to the dilettante, whether of letters or society. A large proportion, we believe the great majority, of these wage-earners are religious in their way. They are looking for a church, but have not yet discovered that it is the church. Few will claim that they are doing all they ought or can, to aid them in their groping. Till we do that, our claim of catholicity is an irony."

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

THE beginning of the twenty-fifth year of the pontificate of Pope Leo XIII. has been celebrated with pomp and ceremony in the Vatican at Rome, and has been commemorated by the members of the Roman Catholic communion in all lands. It is considered an event of no little importance, in view of the fact that the Pope is now ninety-two years old, and that only two out of the long list of his predecessors—St. Peter (according to tradition) and Pius IX.—have occupied the papal throne for so long



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

a period. "History later will decide what rank Leo XIII. shall take among the great Popes," remarks the Rome correspondent of the New York *Sun*; "the Papacy has known glories as immaculate, lights as brilliant, powers as fruitful, influences as strongly pervading. It has never had a Pope of gifts so universal." The same writer continues:

"Coming at the meeting-point of two periods, at the parting of the roads of a civilization whose lights and shadows date from the Council of Trent to the Council of the Vatican, and also at the dawn of a period whose interests he wishes to turn toward a higher life, Leo XIII. is the Universal Pope. He is the 'director' in all domains; there lie his distinctive character, his originality, and his greatness. As a diplomat he has brought about a new situation, which begins with the death of Pius IX., when almost all states held aloof from the Holy See and the church, and which ends with Catholicism at present in a prominent place. The Czar and the Lutheran Pope have representatives accredited to the Holy See; Mr. Gladstone sent Mr. Errington to the Vatican, and if Great Britain has not yet established official relations with Rome, sympathy has taken the place of prejudice in that country, and collaboration is substituted for open hostility.

"In the United States the beneficent conduct of the Holy Father in the matter of Cahenslyism, the establishment of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, the amphictyonic attitude of the Pope during the discussion of the Faribault case, his moderating cooperation in the Philippines, the personal interest that Leo XIII. takes in the glorious development of American destinies, are all facts that denote perceptible progress. In Canada, for the first time, he has instituted an Apostolic Delegation. In Mexico he has prepared a plan of agreement the success of which would be a guaranty for the regeneration of that country. Through his reforms and through the National Congress of Latin

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America he has caused these republics, weary of a long period of sterility and decadence, to bloom once more."

The London *Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath.) adds:

"The Holy Father, surveying his pontificate, has a retrospect of European peace, albeit distressed by rumors of wars, and by the war of Greece with Turkey, and of Spain with the United States. Throughout he has attempted to conciliate and to consolidate, to win back those who have left the fold, to establish the administration of the church within and its relations without, toward governments and the separated churches of the East. Certainly, the Pope has 'spoken out,' as the encyclicals on the social question, on Holy Scripture, and on Anglican orders sufficiently show. And, in such points as the revival of the Benedictines, with their traditions of learning and masculine piety, or, again, in the encouragement of historical studies, or in the preservation of the distinctive rites of the Orientals, upon which their stability in communion with the Holy See seems so largely to depend, we have evidences of a large spirit of rule such as only a great mind can conceive. It may be asked whether there are any signs of the streams of tendency in Europe setting toward Rome, whether the overtures of the Holy Father have evoked any response. It may be admitted that, directly, the results have not been considerable; but indirectly, as measured by the conservative reaction, which is not yet spent, there has been a slow revolution toward some important Catholic positions both in the spheres of thought and of action. The wide recovery of faith has been a remarkable feature of the past twenty years. The old crude hostility to Revelation has died out; a spirit of inquiry, of patient expectation, of a wish to believe, has replaced it."

If the Pope lives until 1903, the San Francisco *Argonaut* (Rom. Cath.) points out, that year will be to him one of extraordinary interest, as it will witness a triple jubilee. He will celebrate the silver jubilee of his pontificate, having been elected Pope on February 20, 1878; the golden jubilee of his cardinalate, having been proclaimed cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of December 19, 1853; and the diamond jubilee of his episcopacy, his consecration by the Archbishop of Damietta having taken place on February 19, 1843. Says the Philadelphia *Press:*

"To-day representing in the waste of frame a human attenuation that sublimates flesh and raises him above earthly things as the embodiment solely of mind and spirit, Leo XIII. takes his place in the very fore rank of the world's 'grand old men,' one of the human marvels of an epoch of which he has been a great part."

DR. CUYLER ON THE CHANGING IDEALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT.

DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday amid the congratulations of his many friends, has been asked by *The Independent* to give some account of the changes that he has seen in the American pulpit. His reply shows that he is by no means pleased with some of the developments in our churches, tho his tone is far from pessimistic. He writes:

"As far as I am familiar with the methods of our ministers in these days, I think that I discover some very marked changes since the days of my youth. In the first place, the average preaching in those days was more doctrinal than at the present time. The masters in Israel evidently held, with Phillips Brooks, that 'no exhortation to a good life that does not put behind it some great truth as deep as eternity can seize and hold the conscience.' Therefore they pushed to the front such deep and mighty themes as the attributes of God, the divinity of Jesus Christ, the nature and desert of sin, the atonement, regeneration, faith, the resurrection, and judgment to come, with heaven and hell as tremendous realities. Especially they emphasized the heinousness and desert of sin as the great argument for repentance and acceptance of Jesus Christ. A lapse from that style of preaching is to be deplored, for, as Gladstone truly remarked, the decline or decay of a sense of sin against God is one of the most serious symptoms of these times."

As one result of the modern failure to emphasize the doctrinal and personal side of religion, Dr. Cuyler detects "a decline in impassioned and fervid pulpit eloquence." The ministers of to-day seem to "aim at producing epigrammatic essays, to discuss sociological problems, and to address the intellects of their auditors rather than to arouse their emotions." Dr. Cuyler continues:

"The great Dr. Chalmers 'making the rafters roar' is as much a bygone tradition in many quarters as a faith in the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. I have often wished that the young Edward N. Kirk, who melted to tears the professors and students of Yale College during a revival there, could come back to us and teach candidates for the ministry how to preach. There was no stentorian shouting or rhetorical exhortation. But there was an intense, solemn, white-heat earnestness that grasped both head and heart, both the reason and the affection—that made his auditors feel not only that life was worth living, but that the soul was worth saving and Jesus Christ was worth serving, and heaven was worth securing, and that for all these things God would bring us into judgment."

May it not be true, asks Dr. Cuyler, that the decline in pulpit earnestness and eloquence is due to the rationalistic propaganda of to-day? On this point he says:

"It is rather a delicate subject to touch upon, but I am happy to say that in my early ministry the preachers of God's word were not hamstrung by any doubts of the divine inspiration and perfect infallibility of the Book that lay before them on their pulpits. The questions, 'Have we got any Bible?' and 'If any Bible, how much?' had not been hatched. When I was in the Princeton Theological Seminary our profoundly learned Hebrew professor, Dr. J. Addison Alexander, no more disturbed us with the much-vaunted conjectural Biblical criticism than he disturbed us about Joe Smith's 'golden plates' at Nauvoo. For this fact I feel deeply thankful; and I comfort myself with the reflection that the greatest British preachers of the last dozen years, Dr. Alexander McLaren of Manchester, Charles H. Spurgeon, Dr. Newman Hall, Canon Liddon, Dr. Dale, and Dr. Joseph Parker, have suffered no more from the virulent attacks of the 'higher criticism' than I have done during my long and happy ministry."

Probably it is true that the pastor of to-day has to meet many obstacles that were not presented to his predecessors. He is surrounded, Dr. Cuyler thinks, by an atmosphere of greater materialism. The artificial arrangements of present-day society antagonize devotional meetings and special efforts to promote revivals. On Sabbath mornings "many a minister has to shovel out scores of his congregation from under the drifts (not very clean snow, either) of the mammoth Sunday newspapers!" Yet these obstacles are not insurmountable. Dr. Cuyler concludes:

"Do these increasing difficulties demand a new Gospel? No; but rather a mightier faith in the one we have. Do they demand new doctrines? No; but more power in preaching the truths that have outlived nineteen centuries. Do we need a new revelation of Jesus Christ? Yes, yes, in the fuller manifestation of him in the more loving, courageous, and consecrated lives of his followers. A new baptism of the Holy Spirit? Verily, we do need it; and then our pulpits will be clothed with power, and our preachers will have tongues of fire, and every change will be a change for the better advancement and enlargement of the kingdom of our adorable Lord."

A STRANGE old custom was observed in the churchyard of Dorking, England, a few days ago, says the *Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), when, in bitterly cold weather, eight boys, selected by the rector and the church wardens, assembled around the grave of a former resident noted for his eccentricities, and standing bareheaded, with their right hands on the tomb, recited the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the Apostles' Creed. Mr. William Glanville, who lived in the village in 1750, ordered that he should be buried in a position facing the north, "six yards underground," and that a sum of money should be set aside for the purpose of paying poor boys 40s. each to recite the above-named prayers over his grave on the anniversary of his funeral.

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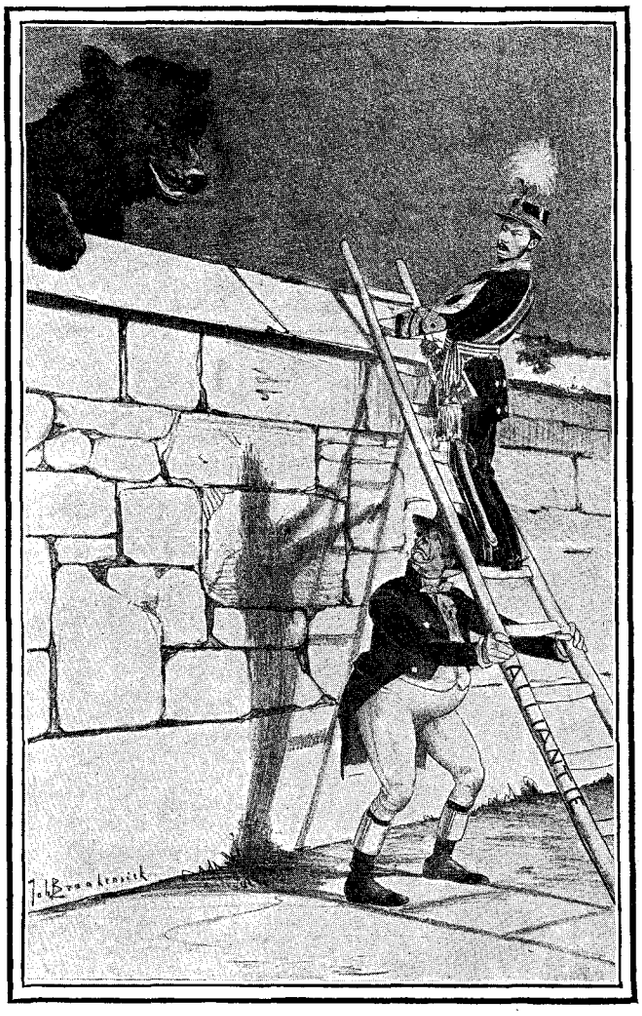
FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENTICING THE UNITED STATES INTO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE broadsides of editorial comment in the European newspapers on the recent Anglo-Japanese treaty have occasional reference to the United States. Thus the Paris *Temps* says:

"The diplomatic system which this treaty contemplates requires a balancing element. That is the entry of the United States into the alliance. If the sympathies of the official world



THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

JOHN BULL (to the Mikado): "You climb up, I'll hold the ladder firm."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

were alone in question, that would soon be accomplished. But the persistence and the strength of Anglophobe sentiment in the masses must be reckoned with, and likewise the force of the tradition of non-intervention to which Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, and Lincoln attached their names—all this notwithstanding the progress of aggressive and conquering imperialism in the United States. Between an outright alliance and a benevolent, very benevolent, neutrality, there is all the difference that exists between England's old isolation policy and her treaty policy of to-day."

The Anglo-Japanese treaty is merely a game played by England for the purpose of entangling the United States with herself, declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, but the game has not been very successful:

"If London had to reckon with the fact that the United States will hereafter repudiate British aims in East Asia, then Britain must needs find a substitute for America and at once proclaim the news to all the world that the American loss might be made good by the Japanese gain. At first England's efforts, after her failures in St. Petersburg and Berlin, were directed not merely to a treaty with Japan, but also to make the United States a party to her anti-Russian Asiatic policy. The attainment of this end might possibly have led to aggressive action by Japan in Korea and subsequent warfare involving France or some other European Power. Thus the long-sought end of British policy, the acquisition of strength against Russia, would be attained. It may be that Berlin is well informed on this matter and as a result has successfully sought to frustrate English efforts."

English press comment lays stress upon the firm policy of the United States to refrain from entangling European alliances. *The Spectator* (London) regrets our isolation:

"Abroad the news of the treaty has been well received, and especially in America, whose commercial interests in Korea are as great as, if not greater than, our own. But tho America naturally approves highly of our spirited defense of the 'open door,' we notice no movement in favor of joining it and making a Triple Alliance in the Far East. That would have been an alliance indeed worth having, and worth making sacrifices to obtain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH COLONIAL PRESS ON THE BOER WAR.

THE loyalty of the British colonial press comment on the Boer war is very marked. Says the Colesburg *Advertiser* (Cape of Good Hope):

"Our dead we have buried. Our losses we have put behind us. To look back is but to mourn. Our future we must enter upon vigorously, cheerfully, and with a good will, and we shall have our share in the overcoming of difficulties and the entering upon an era of South African advancement at an early date such as has had no equal since the Cape became a colony. Indeed we shall—those of us who are spared—see the South Africa we love (both Dutch and English) taking its place among the greatest of Britain's great colonies, ranking with Canada and Australia, a confederacy of nations, strong, prosperous, and independent."

Australian press opinion is equally emphatic. *The Argus* (Melbourne) represents the opinion of the island continent in its warm support of the Boer war. It said, among other things, recently:

"The British note was dominant in the speeches delivered at the Australian Natives' Association gathering yesterday. It was not a forced note. It came naturally out of the stirring circumstances immediately preceding the celebration—the extraordinary outburst of Anglophobia in Europe, the spirited defense of the imperial Government by Mr. Chamberlain, the defeat of pro-Boer intrigue in the House of Commons, and the patriotic demonstration by the over-sea English-speaking communities of the empire. The annual rally of the A.N.A. in Melbourne is the best opportunity in the Commonwealth for ascertaining what is the real sentiment of the native-born, and with such evidence as yesterday's proceedings before him, no dispassionate person can doubt Young Australia's devotion to the grand British flag. The native-born are as British in their choice of a national future as they are British in their inherited blood. So the King's representatives felt yesterday that they were the guests of loyal kinsmen."

Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at the Guildhall evoked the following from *The Cape Times* (Cape Town):

"Mr. Chamberlain truly said that we were fighting, not so much on the issue of the franchise and of the breach of the convention, as for the security and very existence of our empire. Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches will tend still further to increase the grateful confidence he inspires throughout the empire—a confidence which has never been surpassed, or, perhaps, equaled, in the case of any British minister who ever held office."

The Canadian press is equally outspoken along the same gen-

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eral lines. The tone of the British press in the Orient is no less loyal, the Kobe *Herald* (Japan) saying:

"The existence of a Boer government in the abstract sense may be recognized—Lord Rosebery in his recent speech specially advised such recognition—but it must be as a government which has been beaten in a war of its own choosing, and as a government which, in so far as administrative functions are concerned, does not exist, because it has nothing to administer."

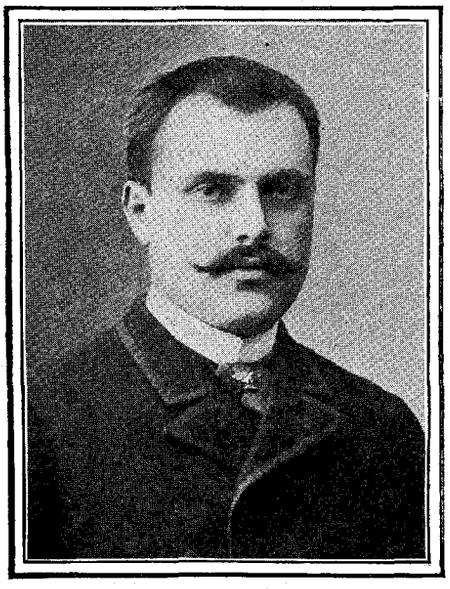
An important note of protest comes from Goldwin Smith, who thus writes in *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto):

"When a worthy Canadian farmer reads of homesteads burned by the hundreds, of maltreating of women, of children dying in pestilence in prison camps, of men hanged for taking part with their kinsmen who are forced to witness their hanging; when he sees the press gleefully reporting the weekly 'bags' of men who are fighting for their independence and who, at all events, have done him no wrong, he has the natural feelings of humanity. A reaction is setting in; not on the political platform or in the press, but in the hearts of the Canadian people."

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON BONAPARTE TO THE FRENCH.

THE political campaign in France has been invigorated by a manifesto from Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist pretender, in which he deals with all the issues upon which the French people are soon to vote. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) observes:

"In accordance with tradition, the Prince begins by declaring himself in favor of the principles of the Revolution. The Bonapartes have always laid stress upon having it admitted that the spirit of the Revolution was embodied in themselves, as if the empire, succeeding the consulate and the republic, were not a shameful distortion of the revolutionary spirit, a sudden backward step which all the reactions supported because it brought to the nobility and the clergy the earnest and henceforth indispensable support of militarism. The empire created the national army, and through that army the forces of reaction think they can control the whole nation."



PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Belgian paper declares that the manifesto will not help the Bonapartes:

"The pretenders have played out their part in French politics. They went into eclipse with the lamentable end of the 'affair.' The republic is to-day so happily consolidated that it can triumphantly withstand all the assaults of reaction. If the pretenders still doubt this, the coming elections will furnish them splendid proof of it."

"To sum it all up," says the *Petite République Française* (Paris), the Prince "considers the work of the founder of his dynasty final and conclusive":

"The concordat? Perfect. Do not touch it. The financial status? Irreproachable. Beware lest we lay sacrilegious hands upon it. That which Napoleon I. has done is well done. What good would it do to change it?"

"There is a little of everything in it," according to the *Lanterne* (Paris):

"Respect for the Concordat, mutual aid societies in opposition to government pensions in old age, the freedom of the father of the family and also the freedom of the workingman, threatened, it seems, by those who want to rescue the toilers from the horrors of the sweating system. Glorious apostle!"

The revolutionary *Intransigéant* (Paris) is not a bit more sympathetic:

"It must be confessed that this pretender has never been prodigal in declarations. He has certainly not come out of his natural reserve without urging from some high source: from the Jews, to begin with, whose ward he notoriously is; and, in the next place, from the ministry, of which all the members, from Lanessan to Caillaux, are implicated in the plot to bring us a Cæsar."

"His program is exactly what the Government condemns," says the *Gaulois* (Paris). The *Soleil* (Paris) thinks "the Prince's manifesto is confused and shows that he is not afraid to be self-contradictory." The *Matin* (Paris) observes:

"It is painful to truly liberal minds to have to note that the conquests and doctrines of the Revolution are menaced by the very men whom the Revolution called into political being. It is still more painful to note that it is an advocate of personal power who recalls the lessons of the Revolution and gives them their application."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TROUBLES OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

NEGOTIATIONS for the renewal of the Triple Alliance are resulting in embarrassment, according to *The Standard* (London), which notes, concerning this famous Italo-Austro-German combination:

"No one outside the three chancelleries knows exactly what these treaties contain, nor the precise dates named therein; but if Italian writers may be credited, they will expire on May 17, 1903, in the event of a year's notice having been given by one of the contracting parties; or, in the absence of such notice, they will continue automatically for another term of five years. According to these statements, which are probably correct, the day for giving notice will be in May next; that is, when the German tariff will still be in the hands of the committee of the Reichstag or under discussion in the House itself, but will certainly not have been decided either way."

"Will Italy renew the Triple Alliance?" asked Remsen Whitehouse a few months ago in *The Atlantic*. Here was his answer:

"Signor Zanardelli, the present Premier, recently stated that the weights which are to decide Italy's course are not yet in the scales. These words would seem to imply that the considerations which evoked the pact of 1882, and prompted its renewal in 1892, either no longer exist, or are likely to be so altered in the immediate future as to necessitate a recasting of fundamental principles or the abandonment of the agreement. In truth, the interests of at least one of the parties concerned have undergone radical alteration. The psychology of Italian home politics, as well as existing foreign relations, reveals in a measure the pressure which will be brought to bear upon King Victor Emmanuel's ministers next year."

This "pressure" is being applied in such Italian papers as the *Patria* (Rome), which said recently that the Triple Alliance was doing well for Austria and Germany, but not for Italy. It could do Italy no good in the absence of agreements relating to reciprocity in trade and tariffs. In reply to this, the German papers urge the value of the Alliance on general principles. Says the more or less democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"Notwithstanding the altered state of international relations, it would be premature to speak of a dissolution of the Triple Alliance. The Alliance has value not so much for itself as for its object—the maintenance of the peace of Europe."

To this the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) assents, and even adds

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that Count von Bülow was not serious when he said the Alliance was not absolutely necessary to Germany. Here is a typical French view from the *Revue des Deux Mondes:*

"Italy has been long enough in the Triple Alliance to be able to estimate it from the point of view of her own advantage. This is an appraisal that we shall not make with her. It is best that she make it all by herself. But we shall be surprised if, in the calculation of profit and loss, she finds the balance to be on the profit side."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VON BÜLOW AS EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CLERK.

"IT is a matter of common knowledge that the Kaiser is his own Foreign Secretary, and that Count von Bülow is but his parliamentary spokesman and diplomatic representative, who exercises no more right of discretion than the private secretary of one of our own public men."

In these words an anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) refers to the present Chancellor of the German empire. Count von Bülow is indeed much belittled in the English press just now. Says *The Spectator* (London):

"He is acknowledged to be a facile speaker, an adroit manager, and a man who comprehends his countrymen; but as regards the most important of his duties, the control under his master of foreign affairs, there is a widespread distrust of the soundness of his judgment, which recent incidents have increased. He found Germany fenced in with the good will of all the Powers but France, which when alone is powerless to disturb her, and he has helped to produce a situation in which, as we pointed out a fortnight since, Germany is nearly isolated. He has a wide knowledge of diplomatic facts and great general felicity of statement, but there is some defect of imagination in him which forbids him to see the effect of his words or acts upon foreign opinion."

"A Bismarck in slippers" Count von Bülow is termed (by another anonymous writer) in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), which devotes a whole article to him and thus compares the man with his predecessors:

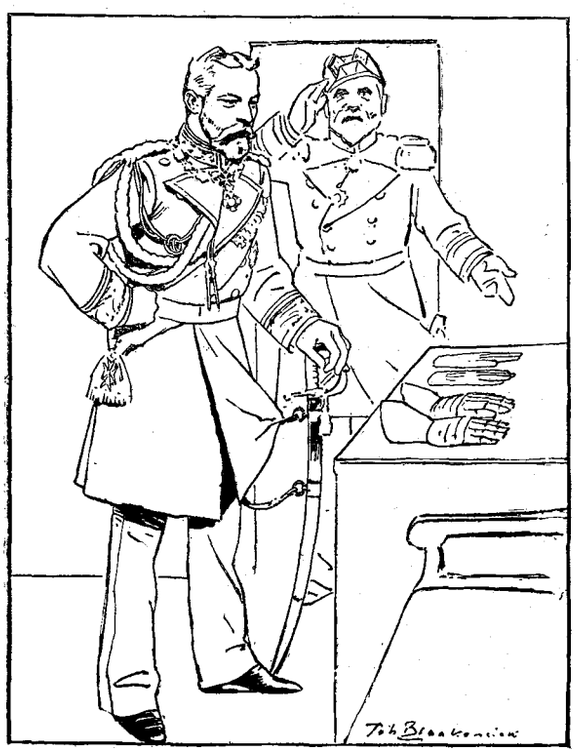
"General Caprivi was better than clever. Prince Hohenlohe was other than clever. The fourth chancellor is clever merely. Count von Bülow has endeavored most sedulously to frame himself upon the Bismarckian model. He has striven in an utterly changed world to revive the Iron Chancellor's methods and to echo the phrases of the man of blood and iron. This reminds one of the not unknown delusion of young men who imagine that they can write like Shakespeare."

"His florid and facetious personality and the fluency of his light rhetoric" are mentioned by the same writer, while still another hostile and anonymous English critic speaks in *The National Review* (London) of "those brilliant, witty speeches that delight the Reichstag at Berlin."

FRANCE ON HER OWN DEPOPULATION.

EVERY possible point of view is represented in the discussion of the depopulation or at least the stationary population of France. Great weight is attached to this utterance of the *Économiste Français* (Paris), over the signature of its editor, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu:

"The depopulation problem grows more and more pressing in France. In direct opposition to the fears and to the theory uttered by Malthus in the last years of the eighteenth century and which he applied particularly to France, there is amongst ourselves to-day, in view of the absolute stagnation of the population for the past quarter of a century, and especially for the past ten years, great alarm lest it decline absolutely. . . . The first thing necessary is to ascertain the cause of the low birth-rate in France and of the constant decrease in this rate. These things are not due to poverty, to privation, nor, beyond question, to physiological reasons. They are the result of a simple psychological condition. The desire to limit the size of the family is the determining condition. This desire is itself connected with a standard of life: it depends, for one reason, upon the instinct



PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

ADJUTANT: "What pair will you choose, Highness?"
PRINCE HENRY: "Oh, I shan't require the mailed fist this trip."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

THE AMERICAN HONEYSUCKLE AND THE HOHENZOLLERN BEE.

COLUMBIA (singing): "I am the Honeysuckle!"
PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA: "I am the Bee!"
Punch (London.)—

TWO VIEWS OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

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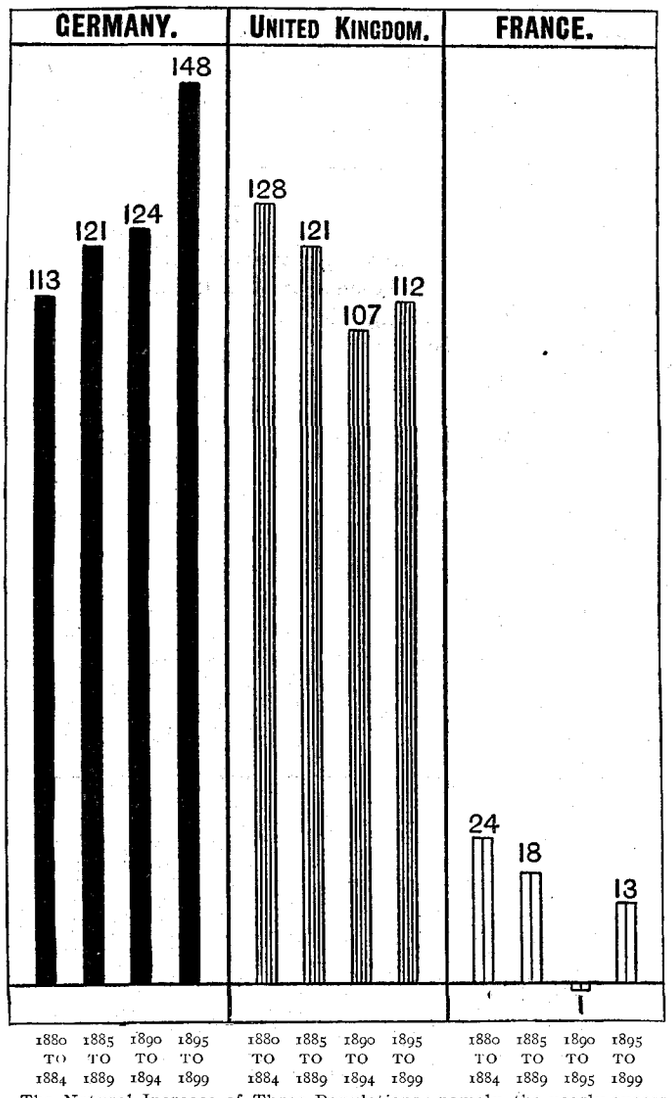
of well-being, and, for another, upon ambition to do well for one's children. All democratic peoples attain gradually to this state of mind. There is the wish to lift the family in the social scale, and it is supposed, often erroneously, that this lift is facilitated by the fewness of children. We have not now time to analyze at length and to prove a theory which we, nevertheless, deem well established: the theory that the democratic family ideal is responsible for the restriction in the size of families. Most peoples of Western Europe (save Germany alone for exceptional and probably temporary reasons) and the United States



The Natural Increase of Three Populations; namely, the yearly excess of Births over Deaths, per 10,000 of Population during the twenty years 1880–1899, shown in four periods of five years each.

—*The Contemporary Review* (London).

of America and the Australian colonies, are gradually approaching our condition. Only they follow us at a considerable distance."

The measures which it is incumbent upon France to adopt are thus set forth by M. Leroy-Beaulieu:

"There are two sets of measures which the state has ample right to take and which will certainly have a profound influence. It controls exemptions from military service and is a competent judge of substitutes for such service. Again, it may attack certain conditions, in no way opposed to morality or to the principle of equality, to the acceptance of recruits for the public departments and to the departments of the corporations to which it has granted concessions. By resorting firmly and permanently to these measures, appreciable results could certainly be obtained. It is not necessary to pledge households to contain seven or eight children, a thing that will always be unusual, but to impress upon the public mind the rule that a normal family comprises three children at least."

French population is only slightly increased by immigration, according to a writer in the *Journal Officiel;* and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It should be added that the various measures suggested would, in addition to their direct effect, show that the state appreciates the importance of the depopulation of the land and that it means to deal with the matter. Such measures would contribute to a rehabilitation of the family. Almost our entire literature is given up to description or defense of elegant libertinism. One would suppose no other subject was worthy of notice. . . . The moral evil of which depopulation is one of the symptoms is thus encouraged."

Opposition to measures of interference is manifested in many quarters. The *Temps* (Paris) says the effort to save France from ruin by depopulation may cause her ruin by methods of repopulation.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN VULGARITY AND THE CORONATION.

THE attempts of wealthy Americans to buy their way into the coronation ceremonies have been censured by the Manchester *Guardian* and other English papers. *The Times* (London) printed this:

"If it were known in England how certain Americans are using the coronation as a means of advertising themselves, such an order [forbidding the presence of unofficial foreign persons] would certainly be issued. Sensational papers here have been full of accounts of what Mrs. This and Mrs. That are to wear at the coronation. The New York *Journal* gravely asserted on Monday that the reason why the Koh-i-noor was to be set in Queen Alexandra's crown was because the Queen was afraid that the jewels to be worn by a certain wealthy American woman at the ceremony would outshine her own. The American in question was said to have ordered a coronet for the occasion similar to the Empress Josephine's, to cost £250,000."

This moves *The St James's Gazette* (London) to say:

"This worthy American dame is somewhat 'previous' if it be true she has already ordered a coronet to wear at King Edward's coronation 'similar to the Empress Josephine's, to cost £250,000.' Such stern republican simplicity would be quite out of place at a gorgeous survival of feudal splendor like the coronation. It is clear, therefore that, so far as the actual service in the Abbey is concerned, the ceremony must be a strictly family party, to which even our own good cousins from over the water can not be admitted. We would rather welcome them than any others from abroad (we avoid calling them foreigners), and we hope they will show us their Josephine coronets and all the rest of it at other social gatherings next summer; but the very limited space in our ancient shrine at Westminster must be kept for subjects of King Edward even if they should be unable to put a quarter of a million sterling on their heads."

Other English press notices of American "push" at the coronation are not so kindly. Thus *Truth* (London) says:

"The King, I am glad to note, has decided that Americans are not to be admitted to the coronation, even tho they may come arrayed in gorgeous vestments and ropes of pearls and diamonds. The space in Westminster Abbey is limited. The pageant will be paid for by the British taxpayer, and until every taxpayer who may wish to view the ceremony finds a seat, there must be no admittance for the representatives—male or female—of foreign shoddydom. There is the more reason for insisting upon this if it be true, as asserted, that some of those who claim a right to be present are offering to sell their tickets in New York to the highest bidder."

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND PRINCE HENRY.—German newspapers give prominence to Prince Henry's denial that he had written a letter of apology to Admiral Dewey for his behavior in Oriental waters. "Prussian princes," says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "do not send apologetic letters to any one." Other German newspapers express annoyance at the "absurd story" that any such letter was sent. The *Rhein-Westfälische Zeitung* says the legend regarding Dewey and the apology was manufactured by the English to make trouble.

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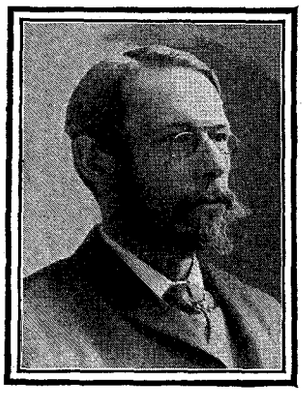
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOME ESSAYS ON AUTHORSHIP.

PEN AND INK. By Brander Matthews. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 277 pp. Price, $1.25, net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN most cases the love of a bibliophile for first editions is purely artificial, and, since these books are prized chiefly for their defects, wholly illogical. But in beholding this third edition of Professor Matthews's essays upon subjects related to authorship, it is as a reasoning being and not as a bibliomaniac that the reader is moved to desire a copy of the first collection. The earlier essays are by far the best. The little paper, "A Note on the Essay," which has been added to justify the publisher's claim of an enlarged edition, is particularly inconsequential.



BRANDER MATTHEWS.

The essays are divided by their nature, tho not by their author, into two classes; those which are technical to the literary craft, and those which are lightly discoursive of authors, literary curiosities, etc. The first sort are what a writer himself should make a book of; the second, what his literary executors should publish in response to public demand, and then only to anticipate collections even more haphazard which may be made by the book pirates.

It is true that the latter class of essays form most delectable magazine provender, chiefly because of able selection of quotations and personalia; yet such matter does not stand reprinting. When, in an essay such as "Two Latter-Day Lyrists," Brander Matthews has introduced us to the charming poets, Frederick Locker and Austin Dobson, it surely is a greater compliment to the professor that we hold converse direct with Locker and Dobson thereafter than it is to ask him to repeat his introduction.

The essays of Professor Matthews which, for their intrinsic merit, deserve preservation in book form are: "The Ethics of Plagiarism," "The True Theory of the Preface," "The Philosophy of the Short Story," and "The Whole Duty of Critics." No one beginning the career of authorship can fail to profit by the metes and bounds which are established in the first for the safety of the assimilative writer; the shrewd hints of the second as to the best way in which to steer the powerful yet easily prompted critic; the essential difference shown in the third between the sketch and the short story (upon the discovery of which difference Professor Matthews rightly plumes himself); and the Twelve Good Rules for Reviewers laid down in the last, which are, by the way, those according to which the present criticism has been constructed.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF GOODNESS.

THE METHODS OF LADY WALDERHURST. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 304 pp. Price, $1.50. F. A. Stokes & Co.

IT will not be for its plot that "The Methods of Lady Walderhurst" will find many admirers. The plot is an old one, and one that Mrs. Burnett has used before: the person raised unexpectedly to rank and fortune, who is plotted against by those who wish that fortune for themselves. For this end Mrs. Burnett has introduced into her story a villainous heir to the title of Marquis of Walderhurst, his Anglo-Indian wife, and her devoted tho murderous Ayah, a spectral person who flits through the story on dark nights, clad in white, and in whom the reader finds it rather difficult to believe. When Emily Fox-Seton, heroine of "The Making of a Marchioness," finally becomes Lady Walderhurst, there arrives from India Lord Walderhurst's rascally cousin, Captain Osborn. His wife manages to ingratiate herself in the graces of Lady Walderhurst, whose husband is called away to India on an important mission.

MRS. FRANCES H. BURNETT.

Soon after his departure, Emily discovers that there is to be an heir to the title. The Osborns, whom she confides in, are furious, and, with the Ayah's aid, make various attempts on her life. She is saved partly through the devotion of her maid and partly through the repentance of Hester Osborn. There is nothing especially new in all this, but it is told with Mrs. Burnett's usual charm. What raises the story to a high level is what might be called the subplot, which in fact is the real motif of the story: Emily Walderhurst's heroic devotion to the commonplace man she married. It made little difference by what artificial means she was made to show this devotion, or through what trials Emily went. The self-sacrifice, the devotion, is what rings true. Mrs. Burnett has a way of making one sympathize with her book-people; many will find Emily Walderhurst the best piece of character drawing she has yet accomplished. She is the apotheosis of the commonplace and homely virtues, simple goodness, large sanity, gratitude, raised to so high a point that we have a heroine of a great stamp in this woman of the "Mid-Victorian Era." To make a heroine simply good, to admit that she is stupid and yet to invest her with a charm dependent on her very goodness and stupidity, is an unusual piece of work. Emily Walderhurst stands out among the subtle-minded heroines of the present day with their tortuous characters. She stands out also among her companions in the book. Lord Walderhurst, Lady Maria, Dr. Warren, Jane Cupp and her mother, and Hester Osborn, are all good pieces of character drawing. They correspond to a certain class of actors on the stage who do character work, who win our approval and applause, but whose art is of the obvious sort that does not permit itself to be forgotten. Alec Osborn and the Ayah, however, have strayed from the world of melodrama.

In the chapter before the last Mrs. Burnett attains her highest point. It was a dangerous chapter to write, with every opportunity for slopping over. So simple and true is the tone that one regrets all the more the last chapter where the loose ends are all caught up and tied together with a flourish.

A WORK OF NOBLE SPIRIT.

CULTURE AND RESTRAINT. By Hugh Black. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 350 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

THIS volume is a discussion of the deeper problems of life by the Scotch clergyman, Dr. Black, the author of "Friendship." It is, as its title indicates, a consideration of the two great ethical ideals, that of culture and that of self-sacrifice, the spirit of Hellenism and the spirit of Hebraism. In the words of the author, "This book is an attempt to do justice to both, to find a great reconciling thought which may combine both."

HUGH BLACK.

As a contribution to the philosophy of ethics the work can not be regarded as important. Dr. Black's reconciling thought is that the two ideals are really two sides of the same shield; that self-restraint is the seeking of a higher self-development, and that the ideal of self-culture is really an ideal of service. This is true enough and worth saying, yet hardly sufficient matter for a volume of three hundred and fifty pages. The author is not content with proving that it is true; he feels the need of showing that it is orthodox. He wishes to demonstrate that this truth was known from the first days of Christianity, and constituted in fact the very essence of the system. He may find little difficulty in convincing his modern readers, but we are not so certain that he would have found no difficulty with the early Christians. They would have been apt to maintain, we believe, that the ideal of culture is an ideal of service only in so far as it helps other men to culture; and that the object of life is neither any man's culture nor all men's, but the casting out of sin and the death of self.

The strength of this book, however, is not in the keenness of its logic, but in its moral tone. It is the work of a noble spirit, animated by a deep and sincere devotion to what is best; there is much in it that is beautiful, and it manifests on every page a love of the great books. It is unusual to find so much real and broad devotion to culture in combination with such earnest Christian piety; and we have no doubt that this book will be of assistance to many who are still in need of conviction upon the question at issue.

LEGENDS OF AN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE.

ZUNI FOLK TALES. By Frank Hamilton Cushing. Cloth, 6½ x 9½, 474 pp Illustrated. Price, $3.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WHETHER or not scientific men are glad when a writer seems to interpret some manifestation of an aboriginal nation's spirit, at least the public ought to be glad—provided the spirit is of interest. It is possible that an anthropologist might take exception to Mr. Frank Cushing's translations of the folk-tales told to him by priests when he was living among the Zuni Indians. Mr. Cushing's accounts

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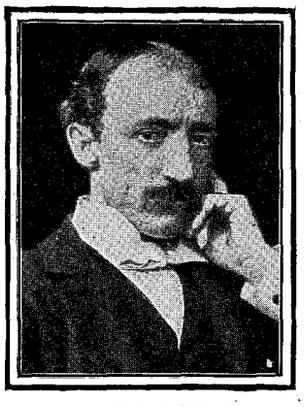
of the Zunis have had already to run the gantlet of scientific criticism and have not come forth altogether unscathed. It is a curious fact, however, that one of these criticisms is to the effect that Mr. Cushing's literary style is too elegant to represent accurately the life among the Indians. This is very likely; but, on the other hand, it is not always that your Indian narrator conveys the real spirit of his people's stories.



FRANK H. CUSHING.

There are bad and good story-tellers among aboriginal peoples, even when the legends of the tribe are handed down as traditions from one generation of yarn-spinners to another, just as there are bad and good story-tellers in civilized life; and to set down with stenographic accuracy the words which fall from the lips of some particular old Indian squaw or priest is not necessarily to give to the world the best rendering of a legend. If Mr. Cushing has sufficient knowledge of the Zuni character to eke out one story with another without drawing on the white man's mode of thought, then he does better service than the man who merely transcribes a tale as he hears it.

Whether Mr. Cushing has interpreted accurately the spirit of the Zuni story-teller but one or two white men who are also writers are competent to judge. It may be that he has ennobled the loftier thoughts of the Zuni and eliminated the grosser ones. Whether he has or not is of interest mainly to ethnologists. To the general public the question is, Are these Indian legends interesting apart from their value as curios, and has Mr. Cushing presented them in an interesting manner? Both these questions may be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Cushing has made his Indian stories about as attractive as Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has made the old tales of Ireland and of Russia, or as Mr. Henry M. Stanley has made his folk-tales of Africa; and every one knows that the American Indian's imagination is vivid and picturesque. The first of Mr. Cushing's tales—the fate of whose hero is not dissimilar to that of Orpheus—has that rare quality that we are accustomed to associate with Hans Christian Andersen's stories. There is an exalted beauty also about the second story, of the youth who loved an Eagle maiden, went astray in a passion for Death, and just failed to win the forgiveness of his wife, who destroyed him. In the other stories there is much beauty, some brutality, and much that does not give the reader a lofty opinion of the red man's honesty. But it is interesting to note that the nemesis theme is the basis of most of the tales.

BUILDING A NEW FAITH.

THROUGH SCIENCE TO FAITH. By Newman Smyth. Cloth, 5¾ x 8¼ in., 282 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A WORTHY task yet awaiting completion for the Christian philosopher is to seize the materials of the evolutionary specialist and build from them the fundamentals of faith. Such a faith, that shall coincide with, and not contradict, the new order of intellectual life that has arisen in the world, is certainly demanded by the heart-hunger of our modern civilization. And it is this kind of faith toward which this book leads.

NEWMAN SMYTH.

It is not Dr. Smyth's first contribution toward the final harmony of faith with science. This particular work recalls his "Old Faiths in New Light," covering indeed, by a very different process, some of the ground traversed in that earlier work.

The substance of this book constitutes the Lowell lectures delivered in Boston in 1900–1901. They are an attempt to set forth the intelligent, moral, esthetic, and spiritual aspect and bearing of the evolutionary biology. The argument is massive and finely knit together. It begins with the modern view of the genetic unity of the cosmos, and deals with evolution as a progressive self-revelation to man, that increases with the increase of the percipient creation. The leading proposition that *evolution is a directed and rational process* is worked out without much reference to the question of the point of its beginning. Where we come upon it, and along the midway path, where we can observe it, it shows an idea. "It is like a process of thought." This intelligent direction of the evolutionary process the author traces through the coordination of the functions and uses of the cell, in a chapter that might stand as a germ for a complete cytology. He shows that before there was any selection there was and must have been direction. In the constitutive structure of the cell lies the complete account of what it does and becomes. The principle of the division of labor in natural processes begins in cytological processes. That these directive aspects of evolution are intelligent is seen in their ordered character from the lowest physical elements up to the highest rational products of man. Orderliness is in fact co-orderliness, in which all life fits together for mutual service. Evolution exhibits increasing vital values, its intelligent direction being further assured by its limits, such as the fixed properties of cells, and the mutual relations of service that one organism is bound to render to another. This increase of vital values is the chief proof that evolution is also moral. The Infusoria are near to the zero point of moral possibility as being capable only to a minimum degree of self-response to stimuli. Chemical reaction is below this zero. But the course of evolution has been a steady increase of sensitiveness, and therefore of pleasure and happiness. The utilitarian theory of beauty in nature is inadequate, the final account being that the beautiful is part of nature's intelligent constitution. The course of evolution has always been with man in view. With him physical evolution comes to a halt, and, having exhausted itself on that plane, begins a new course on a higher. The *person*, individual man, lifts up into himself all the lower universe, while he transcends it. While evolution up to this point has held the individual contributory to the species, with man this intent is reversed. Life now has all at stake in the perfecting of the individual; in the "continuance of the person." This conclusion furnishes some basis for a belief in personal immortality, where evolution, that always tends to complete itself, shall accomplish the individual destiny in higher environment.

A convenient index and copious foot-notes add to the value of the work for those who might wish to follow out the author's biological hints for themselves.

A KNIGHT OF THE ROAD.

AT LARGE. By E. W. Hornung. Cloth, 7 x 5¼ in., 368 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.

NOTHING commends an unread book more than a favorable regard for the author. Mr. Hornung has invented one "Raffles," a delightful burglar to whom England and America have thrown open their doors. He was so entertaining in "The Amateur Cracksman" that, altho he seemed to have met his finish in that chronicle, he had to be revived for more deeds of astute larceny.

In this latest novel, "At Large," Mr. Hornung takes a breezier type of robber, the footpad. "Sundown," the Australian bushranger, is a worthy successor to Dick Turpin, and to that "perfect gentleman," of the King's Highway, Claude Duval. A young Englishman who had gone to Australia to "make his pile" so that he may wed the girl at home that he loves, meets Sundown, who robs him of all that he has in the world. The despair of the poor lad makes his despoiler do one of those bookish acts of generosity which beseem the truly dashing types of his class—he returns the money to his victim.

E. W. HORNUNG.

This is all of Australia and bush-ranging there is, for in the next chapter, four years later, Dick Edmonstone sails back to "Merry England" with enough to get married on. Then the trouble begins. Of course, in a detective story, the kindly critic must not dull the keen edge of a reader's enjoyment by revealing the plot. But the very title insinuates that "Sundown" has a leading rôle. He is very much "At Large" in England, and the debt of gratitude Dick owes him for sparing money which was the nest-egg of his fortune is repaid in a singular way.

There is plenty of excitement, and poetic justice in the end. Sundown is like Longfellow's little girl in that he is "very bad," on his professional side, and pretty good when the human strain in him is moved to action. He is not up, however, to the fascinating Raffles.

It is a good book of its kind—the kind being that which you take as you do your luncheon, not looking for much and not exacting the chef's noblest efforts.

A MEMORIAL to the late Sir Walter Besant has now been definitely decided upon, and will take the form of a medallion-crypt, designed by George J. Frampton, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The plan to erect a memorial bust of the author of "Lorna Doone" in Exeter Cathedral has also been successful, and will be carried into effect in the near future.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Melomaniacs."—James Huneker. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Valley of Decision."—Edith Wharton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 2 volumes, $2.)

"Cours Complet de Langue Française."—Maxime Ingres. (University of Chicago Press.)

"The Story of Eden."—Dolf Wyllarde. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Wallannah."—Will Lofton Hargrave. (B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.)

"The Sea Children."—Walter Russell. (R. H. Russell.)

"The New World and the New Thought."—James T. Bixby. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.)

"Anticipations."—H. G. Wells. (Harper & Brothers, $1.80.)

"Final Report of the Industrial Commission."—(Government Printing Office.)

"A Political Primer of New York."—Adele M. Fielde. (The League for Political Education, $0.50.)

"Castles in Spain."—Winifred Sackville-Stoner. (The Abbey Press, $1.)

"Biblical Cyclopedia."—John Eadie, D.D., LL.D. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3.75.)

"Patricia of the Hills."—Charles K. Burrow. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20.)

"The Riddle of Life."—J. Wesley Johnston. (Jennings & Pye, $1.50.)

"The American Farmer."—A. M. Simons. (Charles H. Keer & Co., $0.50.)

"The Hand of God in American History."—Robert E. Thompson. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.)

"The Silent Pioneer."—Lucy Cleaver McElroy. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.)

"The Basis of Social Relations."—Daniel G. Brinton. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Verba Crucis."—Rev. T. Calvin McClelland. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50.)

"Irrigation in the United States."—Frederick H. Newell. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $2.)

"The Art of Life."—R. De Maulde La Clavière, translated by George H. Ely. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Lepidus the Centurion."—Edwin L. Arnold. (T. Y. Crowell & Company, $1.50.)

"The Mastery of the Pacific."—Archibald R. Colquhoun. (The Macmillan Company, $4.)

"The Medici and the Italian Renaissance."—Oliphant Smeaton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Aubrey de Vere.

By EDMUND GOSSE.

(Born, January 10, 1814; Died, January 20, 1902.)

In the far romantic morning where the giant bards together,
Ringed with dew and light and music, struck their lyres in golden weather,
Came a child and stood beside them, gazed adoring in their eyes,
Hushed his little heart in worship of a race so bland and wise.

They are gone, those gods and giants, caught Elijah-like to glory,
And their triumphs and their sorrows are a part of England's story;
Years and years ago they vanished; but the child, who loved them well,
Still has wandered among mortals with a tale of them to tell.

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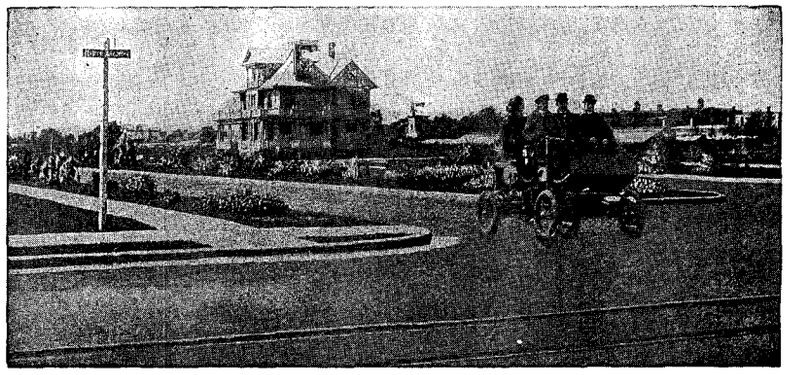
We Would Give $50,000 Cash

if the people of the United States could in some way be made to realize that the greatest offer that has ever been made in real estate, or probably ever will be made, is embodied in our proposition to sell a lot in New York City with all city improvements for **$480**—because if the situation were actually understood by every person in the country there would not be one single foot of property left twenty-four hours after this knowledge was brought to their attention.

We are selling lots for less than **$500** which are intrinsically worth **$20,000** if you will take into consideration the three elements which have gone to make up values in New York City outside of fashionable districts:—distance from the center, transportation facilities, rate of fare.

The difference is, the **$20,000** lot had transportation to it several years ago, and now is surrounded with houses costing an average of from **$10,000** to **$40,000** apiece, while our land, which has only now just secured this improvement and transportation, must wait until the people realize that these have been secured, and until the solidly built portions (now so comparatively close to us) have reached and enveloped us, and actually brought the values where they rightfully belong.

Illustrations: Lot on corner 146th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, worth in 1881, $1,500, sold in spring of 1901 for $70,000 to Henry Lewis Morris. His grandfather sold it for $155 in 1853. Lot on 80th Street, opposite Central Park, sold in 1850 for $500, in 1901 brought a price that showed an increase of $500 every 60 days from 1850 to 1901. (Authority, Real Estate Editor New York Sun.)



Corner of Utica Avenue and Linden Boulevard, Rugby.
Every improvement you see has been made within 6 months.

This increase will be maintained as surely as New York is destined to grow. As surely as equal transportation makes equal values, so surely will this lot be worth as much relatively as the lot in upper Manhattan.

We can prove it if you come to New York. We will try to prove it if you will send us your name and address. Is it not worth your while? We ask nothing of you except a letter or a postal. If we were sure you were in good earnest we would far rather say, send us your name and we will send you tickets to New York. This you know is obviously impossible, but if you will let us put the matter before you we will in some way prove that our proposition is a sound one, if we have to bring you to New York to do it.

What we want is to have you know that we are honest, and that every statement we make is incontrovertible truth. Then we are absolutely certain that we can do business together.

We sell a **$480** lot for **$10** down and **$6** per month. This carries a life insurance, a guaranteed increase of **20%** in one year, a free round-trip to New York (east of Chicago, or a like distance), all improvements, your money back with 6% interest if not found as represented. What more can we do? Now, will you send us your name?

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FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

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Theirs were voices heard like harps above the congregated thunder;
His, a trembling hymn to beauty, or a breath of whispered wonder;
When the world's tongue spoke his vanished; but below the turmoil rolled
Fragments of romantic rapture, echoes of the age of gold.

Others stun the years to homage with their novelty and splendor;
He was shy and backward-gazing, but his noiseless soul was tender.
When he sang, the birds sang louder, for his accents, low and clear,
Never hushed a morning cushat, never scared a sunning deer.

Now the last of all who communed with the mighty men has perished;
He is part of that eternity he prophesied and cherished;
Now the child, the whisperer passes; now extremity of age
Shuts the pure memorial volume, turns the long and stainless page.

Where some westward-hurrying river to the bright Atlantic dashes,
In some faint enchanted Celtic woodland lay this poet's ashes,
That the souls of those old masters whom the clans of song hold dear
May return to hover nightly o'er the grave of their De Vere.

—In *Fortnightly Review.*

Good Night—Good Day.

By MARRION WILCOX.

I

Good Night hath filled her cup with white
Star-sparkling wine—
O'erbrimmed our valley with moonlight—
Your cup and mine.
It is the dreamful wine of sleep:
Drink of it, my Delight, drink deep.
Good-night!

II

Now fade Night fancies, white and gray,
In sunlit blue.
All that Night gave Day takes away—
Takes me from you.
Too far from us the morning sky:
"Good Day" you scarce will say; as I,
"Good Day!"

—In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Secret.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

Softly the little wind goes by,
A whisper,—nothing more;
Some message from the azure sky
Brought down to earth's green door.

Fragrant and fresh the wonder-word,
But what it means, who knows?
Only the butterfly, the bird,
The leaf, the grass, and rose.

Theirs the divine felicity,—
The gift of wisdom rare,—
The melody, the mystery.
The secret of the air.

—In February *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.*

EASTER booklet, **"Thoughts for Daily Living,"** 10 cents. **"The Sparrows Fall,"** by William C. Gannett, author of "Blessed be Drudgery" (over 100,000 sold), 15 cents. **"Love Does It All,"** "one of the tenderest and most helpful stories ever written," 15 cents. **"Guarding the Thoughts,"** a noble booklet for the young, and for older people as well, 10 cents. **"Culture without College,"** by W. C. Gannett, 6 cents. All the above for 50 cents. Address JAMES H. WEST CO., Publishers, Dept. B., 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

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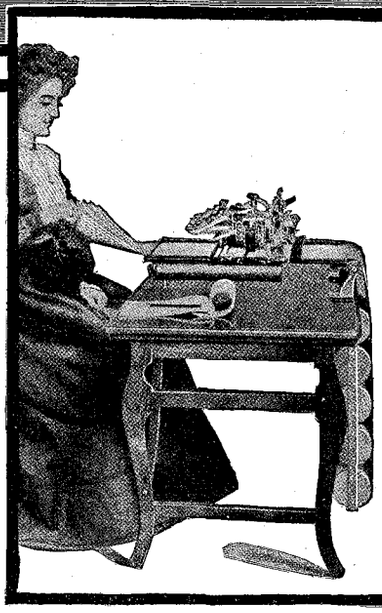

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PERSONALS.

Three Prize Stories.—The Sunday magazine supplement of the New York *Times* prints each week a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men, under the caption "The Man in the Street." The authors of the three best stories are awarded a prize. The following three stories were chosen from a recent issue of that paper:

1. Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is a man of rare good humor, and yet withal a judge who can call an offending lawyer to account in a manner that he is not likely to forget. The presiding justice met his match, however, in a young lawyer who appeared before his august bench last week.

It was a simple cause that the young lawyer pleaded, but his heart was in it and he believed that he was entitled to a reversal of the verdict that had been rendered against him. He was armed with all the authorities, and he quoted from them copiously. The honorable justice yawned as he presented his case in this elemental fashion.

"Pardon me," interrupted Justice Van Brunt after a time, "but I would suggest that you get down to the merits of your case."

"Presently, your Honor, presently," responded the young lawyer, with forensic eloquence, yet he continued with renewed earnestness to expound the law as he saw it.

"Let me suggest to you," said Justice Van Brunt, interrupting again, "that you get down to the merits of your case and take it for granted that the court is familiar with the elementary principles of law."

"No, your Honor, no," declared the young lawyer, with absolute sincerity, "That was the mistake that I made when I argued this case in the lower court."

---

2. "Speaking of boastfulness born of pride in home," says Hamilton W. Mabie, "I was once in a smoking compartment with a man from New York, another from Chicago, and another from New Jersey. The New Yorker was boasting of the Empire State Express, which he said went so fast that the telegraph poles slipped past seemingly as close together as the teeth in a fine comb.

"'That's nothing,' said the man from Chicago. 'There is a train from my city to Milwaukee. Nothing like it. I started to cross a bridge on the road and heard the train coming. Having great presence of mind, I made a leap in the air and the train was gone when I came down.'

"'That's a fast train,' said the New Jersey citizen. 'The Jersey Central flier is equally fast, but makes better time, because it starts fast. My wife was on the platform to bid me good-by in Jersey City. I opened the window to kiss her, and by the good name of the land of mosquitoes I kissed a strange woman standing on the platform at Newark.'"

---

3. J. Pierpont Morgan is the hero of an anecdote repeated at a recent meeting in the headquarters of the Steel Trust, and if not apocryphal, illustrates a bent of humor hitherto unsuspected in the banker.

While in London he visited the Bank of England with a large currency note for which he wished to obtain gold. The teller examined the note and handed it back.

"You have not indorsed it," said he, glad of an opportunity to occupy an attitude.

"Is this not payable on demand?" asked Mr. Morgan, simulating surprise.

"Yes, if indorsed"—haughtily.

The magnate frowned, "I am very careful whose notes I indorse," said he, with mock severity.

"Do you challenge the Bank of England?"

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When Cupid toys with glittering gems."—Byron.

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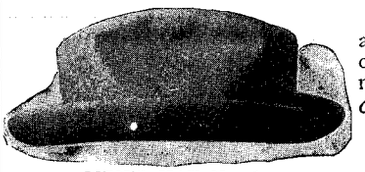

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gasped the clerk gazing at the visitor as upon a blasphemer.

"If you are solvent, why do you want my name on your paper?"

The glare of suspicion which accompanied the words was too much for the clerk; he stared speechlessly.

"Very well," continued the magnate with vigor. "We will let it go to protest."

The petrified clerk looked alarmed about it, but could offer nothing in reply except a mumbled and ridiculous assurance that the bank was not in distress. Then Mr. Morgan smiled and indorsed the note.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Surprising.—FIRST SPECTATOR: "Football is a game of surprises and contradictions."

SECOND DITTO: "Yes, indeed. Why, for instance, do they call the seats stands?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Crush.—"There was a crush at the wedding, I suppose?"

"Crush? Why, the ushers had to form a flying wedge in order to get the bridal party up to the altar!"—*Life.*

Willing to Try.—VISITOR: "Do you paint better before or after a full meal?"

SPLASHER: "I really can't answer that question, my dear fellow. But we might try the experiment if you are flush."—*Chicago News.*

The Grandson of a Trust.—"Why so sad, Willie? Didn't you get nearly $300,000 worth of Christmas presents?"

"But, mama, I was thinking of that poor little boy next door. He got only $10,000 worth."—*Life.*

His Style.—SHOPMAN: "What style of hat do you wish, sir?"

CHOLLY: "Ah! I am not particular about the style; something to suit my head, don't ye know."

SHOPMAN: "Step this way and look at our soft felts."—*Tit-Bits.*

Good News!—STAGE MANAGER: "Mr. Heavy, you will take the part of Alonzo."

MR. HEAVY: "I have never seen this play. Do you think I can please the audience in that part?"

STAGE MANAGER: "Immensely. You die in the first act."—*Tit-Bits.*

Everything Goes.—"I should like," said the man, "to get a position as proofreader."

"Sorry," said the publisher, "but we've laid off all our proofreaders; don't need 'em."

"You don't?"

"No. We're publishing nothing but dialect stories now."—*Philadelphia Press.*

In A. D. 1909.—CLERK: "Sir, your wife has just had her aeroplane run away with her, but it was caught by a flying-machine policeman before any damage was done."

OLD GOTROCKS: "Confound that aeroplane liveryman! He swore that was an aeroplane that any lady could drive!"—*Puck.*

His Telegram.—CLERK (referring to tele-

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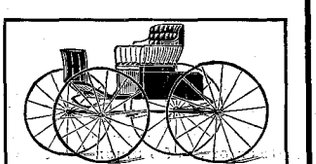
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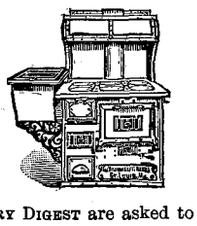
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gram): "Is this correct, sir? 'Twins arrived. More by post'?"

FATHER (for the first time): "Yes, what more do you want?"

[Hideous truth flashes on him after telegram has been despatched to relatives.]—*Moonshine.*

What to Expect.—The woman candidate was starting out.

"And now, John," she said, "give me all the small change you have."

"What for?" asked her husband, as he sponged the baby's face.

"Oh, I can buy some of the nicest votes you ever heard of to-day for $1.98."—*Chicago News.*

The Likely Combination.—YOUNG ROONEY: "Do yez t'ink two kin live as chapely as wan?"

OLD CASSIDY: "Phwat's th' idea?"

YOUNG ROONEY: "Oi was t'inkin' av getting married."

OLD CASSIDY: "And phwat's 'two' got t' do wid it, ye fule? Ye shud figger on eight or tin, me bye!"—*Puck.*

Coming Events.

March 17.—President Roosevelt will visit the Charleston Exposition.

April 2–3.—The American Grand Handicap at Kansas City, Mo.

April 12.—Convention of the American Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association in Louisville, Ky.

April 29.—The National Air-brake Operators and Manufacturers' Association will hold a convention in Pittsburg.

May 1.—General Federation of Women's clubs at Los Angeles, Cal.

May 1–7.—The American Motor League will hold a convention in Chicago.

May 17.—King Alfonso of Spain will be crowned.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 3.—The rebel steamer *Bolivar* bombards the Venezuelan seaport Guayra, in order to protect the landing of insurgents; fighting is reported in the State of Caraboba.

March 4.—Troops have been sent to defend the city of Bogota, Colombia, which is threatened by the rebels.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 3.—Lord Kitchener sends fuller details of the recent disaster to the British convoy near Klersdorp, where 635 officers and men were killed, wounded or captured by the Boers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 3.—The British Government decides not to adopt preferential sugar duties in favor of the colonies until the new agreement is signed by the governments concerned.

March 4.—The rebellion in the province of Kwang-Se, China, has assumed alarming proportions.

The State Department gives an explanation of the demand upon Turkey in the case of Miss Stone's abduction.

March 5.—The international sugar convention is signed by the delegates to the Brussels Conference.

The National Congress of French Miners adopts a resolution to the effect that the miners should strike immediately for the eight-hour day, without further negotiating with the Government.

Letters dated August 27, 1901, are received from the members of the Baldwin-Ziegler

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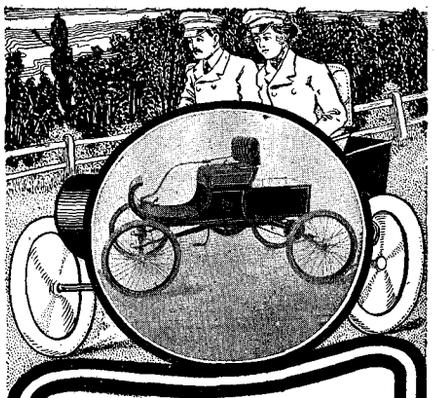

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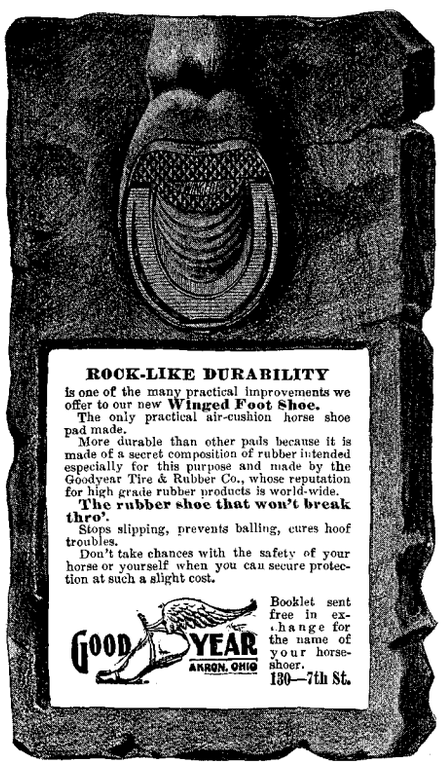

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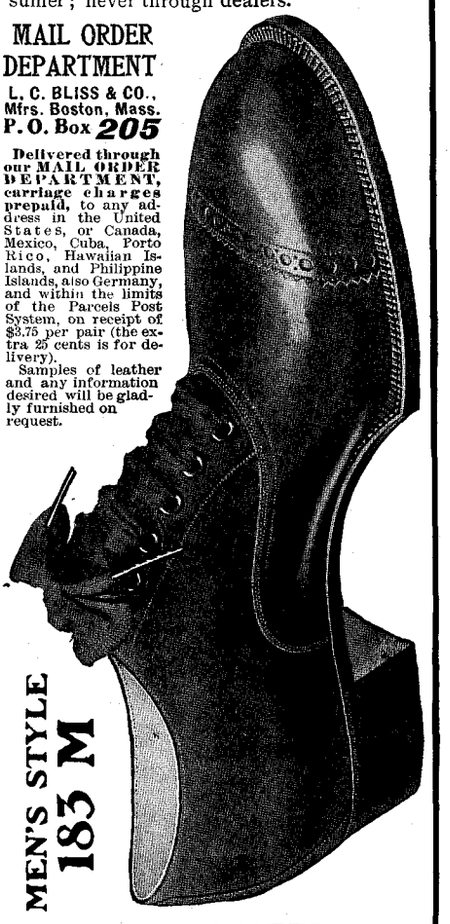

MEN'S STYLE 183 M

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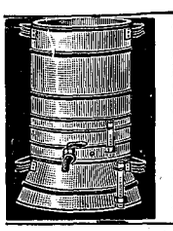

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Arctic exploration expedition at Franz Josef Land.

March 6.—Edwin A. Abbey reaches England on the steamer *St. Louis*.

March 7.—Foreign residents of Kobe, Japan, refuse to pay taxes until the question of a violation of treaties is settled between the Powers and Japan.

March 8.—Three thousand men of the Newfoundland sealing crews strike for higher wages.

March 9.—United States Minister Nowell at The Hague unveils a window in the Anglican church, the gift of Mayor Low as a memorial of the work of the Peace Conference in that city.

The American legation at Constantinople presents a second note to the Porte pointing out Turkey's responsibility for the capture of Miss Stone by the brigands.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 3.—*Senate:* Senator Frye explains the provisions of his Ship Subsidy bill.

House: The bill to classify the rural free delivery service is considered.

March 4.—*Senate:* Senator Frye completes his speech on the Ship Subsidy bill.

House: The debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service is continued; the conference report on the Philippine Tariff bill is adopted, and the bill now goes to the President for signature.

March 5.—*Senate:* The debate on the Ship Subsidy bill is continued; the Legislature, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the Rural Free Delivery bill is continued; the death of Representative Polk of Pennsylvania is announced.

March 6.—*Senate:* Senator Hanna speaks in advocacy of the Ship Subsidy bill; the bill to protect Presidents is discussed.

House: The bill to classify the rural free delivery service is discussed.

March 7.—*Senate:* The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 4.—Attorney-General Knox completes his bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company.

March 5.—More troops are called to Norfolk, Va., to quell the disturbances attending the street-car strike.

March 6.—The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission decides against the claimants for damages resulting from the destruction of the battle-ship *Maine*.

The degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred upon Prince Henry by Harvard University.

March 7.—Prince Henry arrives in New York from his trip to the West.

March 8.—The President signs the Philippine Tariff bill.

President Roosevelt confers with Republican leaders in Congress on reciprocity with Cuba.

Siam appoints a commission to be present at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 3.—*Philippines:* Large bands of Ladrones are leaving Luzon to take refuge in the island of Leyte.

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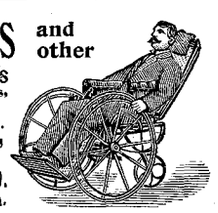

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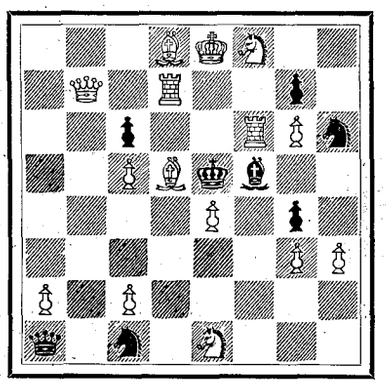
Problem 650.

From *Minerva*, Rome.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Fifteen Pieces.

3 B K S 2; 1 Q 1 R 2 p 1; 2 p 2 R P S; 2 P B k b 2; 4 P 1 p 1; 6 P P; P 1 P 5; q 1 s 1 S 3.

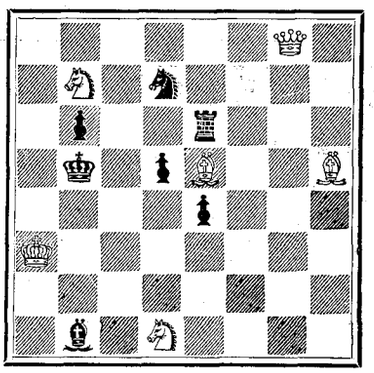
White mates in two moves.

Problem 651.

By A. e. U. LANCIA.

From *Tribuna Illustrata*, Rome.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

6 Q 1; 1 S 1 s 4; 1 p 2 r 3; 1 k 1 p B 2 B; 4 p 3; K 7; 8; 1 b 1 S 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 643.
Key-move, R—Kt 8.

No. 644 (Black B instead of P on Q R 8).
Key-move, R—B 6.

No. 645.

1. R—Q 3 / K—K 3 — 2. Kt—Q B 5 ch / K—K 4 — 3. R—K 8, mate

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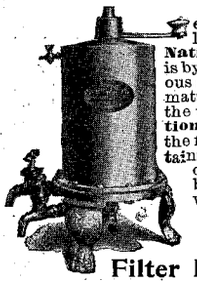

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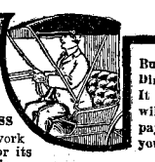

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.....	R—Q 4 ch	R—K 8, mate
1. K—K 5	2. K moves	3.
.....	B—Kt 8 ch	Kt—Q B 5, mate
1. K—B 5	2. K—K 5	3.
	.....	R—K Kt 3, mate
	2. K—Kt 4 or 5	3.
.....	B—K 3	R—K 8, mate
1. P x R	2. Any	3.
.....	B—Kt 8 ch	Kt—B 5, mate
1 P—B 6	2. K—K 5	3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.

643: W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; G. and D. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; C. A. Appel, Middletown, Conn.; C. Minetti, Pittsburg; J. Best, Dixon, Ill.

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No. 635 (Black Q on Q R 7, White Q on K R 4).

Key-move, Q—Kt 4.

Solved by M. W. H., I.W. B., C. R. O., M. M., G. D., F. S. F., O. C. P., A. M. H., W. W. S.

In addition to those reported, C. R. O. got 640; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla., 637, 640, 641; G. C. Page, Cambridgeport, Mass., 641; Prof. A. A. Griffin, Laconia, N. H., 638, 441; Mrs. A. G. Fuller, Aintab, Turkey, 623.

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

At the time of going to press the score and order of standing of the players are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Maroczy	13¼	3¾	Mason	8½	9½
Pillsbury	12½	4½	Napier	8	9
Teichmann	12¼	4¾	Albin	7½	9½
Janowski	12	5	Mieses	7¼	9¾
Tarrasch	11½	5½	Marco	7¼	10¾
Tschigorin	11½	6½	Popiel	6¾	10¼
Marshall	11	6	Scheve	4½	12½
Schlechter	10½	6½	Eisenberg	3½	13½
Wolf	10½	6½	Reggio	2½	14½
Gunsberg	10¼	7¾	Mortimer	1	16

In Memoriam.

We take this interesting item from *The North American*, Philadelphia:

"The following unfinished game, played by correspondence, has never heretofore been published in any Chess-periodical. It might be said to be the last game ever played by the great master who for twenty years held the world's championship. The game was started in March, 1899, but afterward was, on Steinitz's request, adjourned to allow him to enter the London tournament, and again adjourned on account of his illness. From this illness Mr. Steinitz never recovered. He died in August, 1900.

Steinitz Gambit.

W. STEINITZ. *White.*	W. P. SHIPLEY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Q Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3 P—K B 4	P x P
4 P—Q 4	Q—R 5 ch
5 K—K 2	P—Q Kt 3

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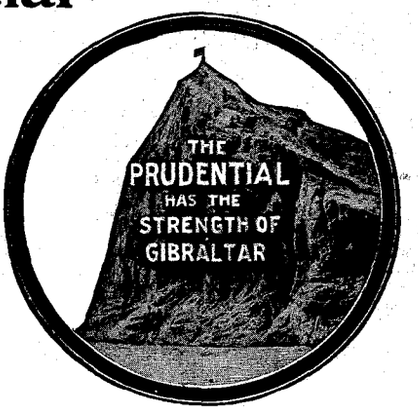

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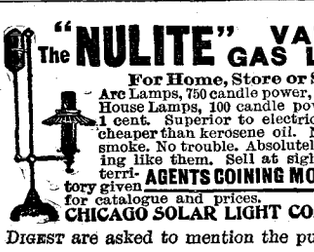

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The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort whether it be fried onions or beefsteak.

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was played for the purpose of testing a new and brilliant line of play invented by D. M. Martinez, of Philadelphia.

Steinitz had always heretofore replied 6 Kt—Kt 5, and then Martinez's analysis continues with 6 Kt—K B 3, sacrificing the Queen's Rook; obtaining, apparently, an overwhelming attack. Steinitz appears to have anticipated that Black intended springing a surprise, and so replied 6 Q—Q 2, a move never before played by him, and which, in his letter, he claimed to be a novelty. This was a mistake, as the move had been suggested in a short analysis published by Pierce in England ten years previously, and adopted by Shipley in a correspondence game with W. A. Brown, of Canada, nearly five years prior to this game.

6 Q—Q 2	B—R 3 ch
7 K—Q sq	B x B
8 Kt—B 3	Q—R 4
9 R x B	P—K Kt 4
10 Kt—Q 5	Castles.

"So far the ground was familiar to Black, but now Steinitz introduces a line of attack typical of his peculiar and subtle style:

11 P—B 3	P—Q 3
12 Q—K 2	Kt—Kt sq
13 P—Q R 4	P—Q B 3
14 Kt—Kt 4	K Kt—K 2
15 P—Q R 5	P—K B 3
16 P x P	P x P
17 Q—B 4	P—Q 4

"And Steinitz sealed his move. This move was afterward opened and found to be 18 P x P, as Black had anticipated. The game is a curious study. Black intends sacrificing the exchange by R x P, and while this will leave White with the stronger force the win is questionable. Certainly, however, the old champion, in this his final game, fully held his own against even the most modern form of attack."

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SCHLECHTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13 B—B 2	P—Kt 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	14 Q—K 2	R—Q sq
3 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	15 Q R—Q sq	B—Kt 2
4 Kt—Q B 3	P—B 4	16 Kt—K 4	Kt x Kt
5 P—K 3	Kt—B 3	17 B x B	K t x B
6 P—Q R 3	P x Q P	18 B x Kt	B x B
7 K P x P	P x P	19 Q x B	R—Q 4
8 B x P	P—Q R 3	20 R—Q 3	Q R—Q sq
9 Castles	B—K 2	21 K R—Q sq	Kt—B 4
10 Q—Q 3	Castles	22 P—K Kt 4	Kt—Q 3
11 B—K Kt 5	P—Q Kt 4	23 P—Q Kt 3	Kt x Q
12 B—Kt 3	Q—Kt 3	24 Resigns.	

A BRILLIANT GAME.

NAPIER. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	NAPIER. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	23 Kt—Kt 4	Q R—Kt sq
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 R-K Kt sq	P—K B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	P x P	25 Kt(Kt 4)—Q 5	R—Kt 6
4 Kt x P	Kt—Q B 3	26 Kt—Kt 2	K—R sq
5 K Kt—B	B—K 2	27 Kt (Kt2)—Q 3	Q—Kt 4
6 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	28 P—B 4	B—K B 3
7 Castles (a)	Kt—Q Kt 5	29 P—B 5	B—Q 4
8 Kt—Kt 3	Kt x B	30 P—B 6	B—K 2
9 Q x Kt	P—Q Kt 3	31 R—Kt sq	B—Q 3
10 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	32 Q—B sq	Q—Q sq
11 P—K t 3	P—K R 4	33 R—B sq	Q—Q B sq
12 P—K B 3	P—R 5	34 Kt x P (e)	B x K B P
13 Kt—K 4	Kt—Q 2	35 Q—B 4 (f)	B—K 5
14 B—B 4 (b)	P—K Kt 4	36 P—R 4	P—R 4
15 Kt x Kt	P x B	37 Q R—Q sq	K—R 2 (g)
16 Kt—K 5	K R—Kt sq	38 R—Q 2	Q—Q sq
17 P-K R 3(c)	P—K B 3	39 R—Kt 2	Q—Kt 4
18 Kt-B 4(d)	Q—Q 4	40 Q-B sq(h)	B x Kt
19 Q R—Q sq	Castles	41 P x B	R-K B 6 (i)
20 K—R 2	Q—K R 4	42 Resigns.	
21 Q—K 2	K—Kt sq		
22 Kt—B 2	R—Kt 2		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) P—B 3 was in order; the text-play enables Black to move Kt—Q Kt 5, followed by the exchange of the white K B.

(b) B—K 3 or B—Kt 2 might have caused the doubling of the K P, yet it was perhaps better than the text-play, which enables Black to start a King's-side attack.

(c) Kt—B 2, followed eventually by Q R—Q sq and Kt—R 3 or Q—R 7, seems more promising; the text-move weakens the King's side.

(d) Q—Kt 5 ch, followed by Kt—Q 7 ch, would hardly be satisfactory, on account of K—B sq and K—Kt 2. Similarly Kt—Kt 4 could not be played, on account of P—K B 4.

(e) Overlooking the brilliant reply. The capturing of the Pawn proves disastrous, for it opens the diagonal for the adverse K B.

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(f) Kt x B would be answered with B x Kt; P x B could not be played, on account of R x R.

(g) Guarding against the entrance of the adverse Queen.

(h) In order to guard against R x R P ch, followed by Q–Kt 6 ch and Q x Kt mate. The play does not prove satisfactory.

(i) The decisive stroke. If P x R is played, Black continues Q x Kt ch, followed by B x P ch, leading to a speedy win.

MASTERS MAKE MISTAKES.

The following position was brought about in the Popiel-Marco game:

7 k; 1 b 1 r 2 p 1; p 6 p; 1 p 2 q S 2; 3 b P 3; 3 Q 4; P 5 P P; 1 B 1 R 3 K.

Marco (Black), having the move, resigned, thinking that he must lose his Bishop. He had, however, a chance to win. What is the move?

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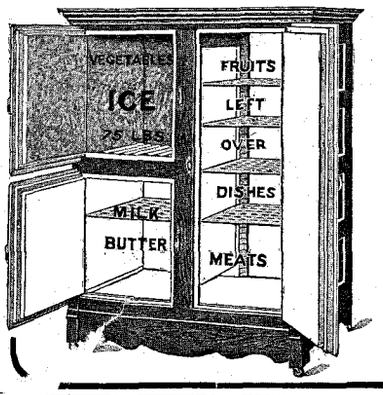

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"A Note on Chess-Theory."

Mr. Mason, I think, remarks in one of his books that capture is always, or almost always, followed by reaction. This is especially true when the capture is that of a Pawn; for not only does the player waste a move in effecting the capture, but he also presents his opponent with an aid to counter-attack in the shape of an extra open file. It follows that a player should be careful how he picks up Pawns, more particularly when the capture puts a piece out of play, or in a position subject to attack. Nevertheless, "a Pawn is a Pawn," and among first-class players it is usually numerical superiority that decides the issue. A Pawn, therefore, must be won, but it does not follow that it must always be won at the earliest opportunity. If the attack is strong enough to force the gain of a Pawn, it is generally strong enough to force the gain of something better. When, therefore, you have a Pawn at your mercy, it is often advisable, instead of taking it at once, either to attack it with another piece so as to get the option of taking it with either, or, still keeping hold of the Pawn, to threaten something else; continuing in this manner until you see your way to capture without fear of reaction. On an open board the Queen is especially suitable for tactics of this kind, which really come under the well-known axiom that to threaten is better than to perform. For example, when you have a piece capable of moving to either of two commanding squares, it is often better to play it to neither. If you commit yourself to either, the opponent will at least know what that piece means and will be enabled to shape his defense accordingly; whereas, by reserving the option, you compel him to keep on providing for both emergencies. And, if you can get him into the same state with regard to one or two more attacking pieces, he will probably find that the emergencies to be provided for outnumber his defensive resources, and that consequently his game is lost. In a word, the golden rule for attack may be stated as follows: "Unless you clearly see your way to decisive gain, *do not make one strong move*, but *threaten to make more than one.*"—C. D. LOCOCK, in *Knowledge*, London.

Short and Sweet.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung.*

PRINCE DADIAN. *White.*	PROF. DUORAWA. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 3
2 B—B 4	Kt—Q 2
3 Kt—K B 2	P—K Kt 3
4 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—R 3

And White wins Q in three moves.

E. HAMLISCH. *White.*	N. N. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 3
2 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2
3 B—B 4	P—K Kt 3
4 Kt—K B 3	B—Kt 2
5 B x P ch	K x B
6 Kt—Kt 5 ch, and mate or wins the Q.	

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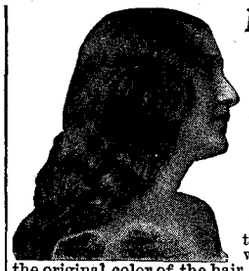

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"I suffered agony in my back. My hands and feet would swell up nights. I was in a dreadfully nervous condition, irritable, with a dull heavy headache continually, had no appetite and could not digest anything if I tried. I was unable to remember what I read and was, of course, unfit for my work.

"Some said I had consumption, others said dropsy. One day, as if by providence, I read the testimonial of a lady whose symptoms were much the same as mine, and she told of how Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food had cured her, so I concluded to try it.

"I left off the old fashioned breakfast and began with Grape-Nuts, a little fruit and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. That was 8 months ago and I have steadily improved in both body and mind. Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food has done more for me than all the medicine I have ever taken, and I am now well again and able to return once more to my school duties and able to do anything necessary in my work.

"My mind is clearer and my body stronger than ever before. Please do not publish my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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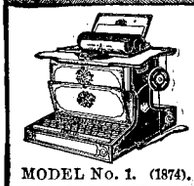

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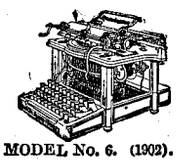

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